The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

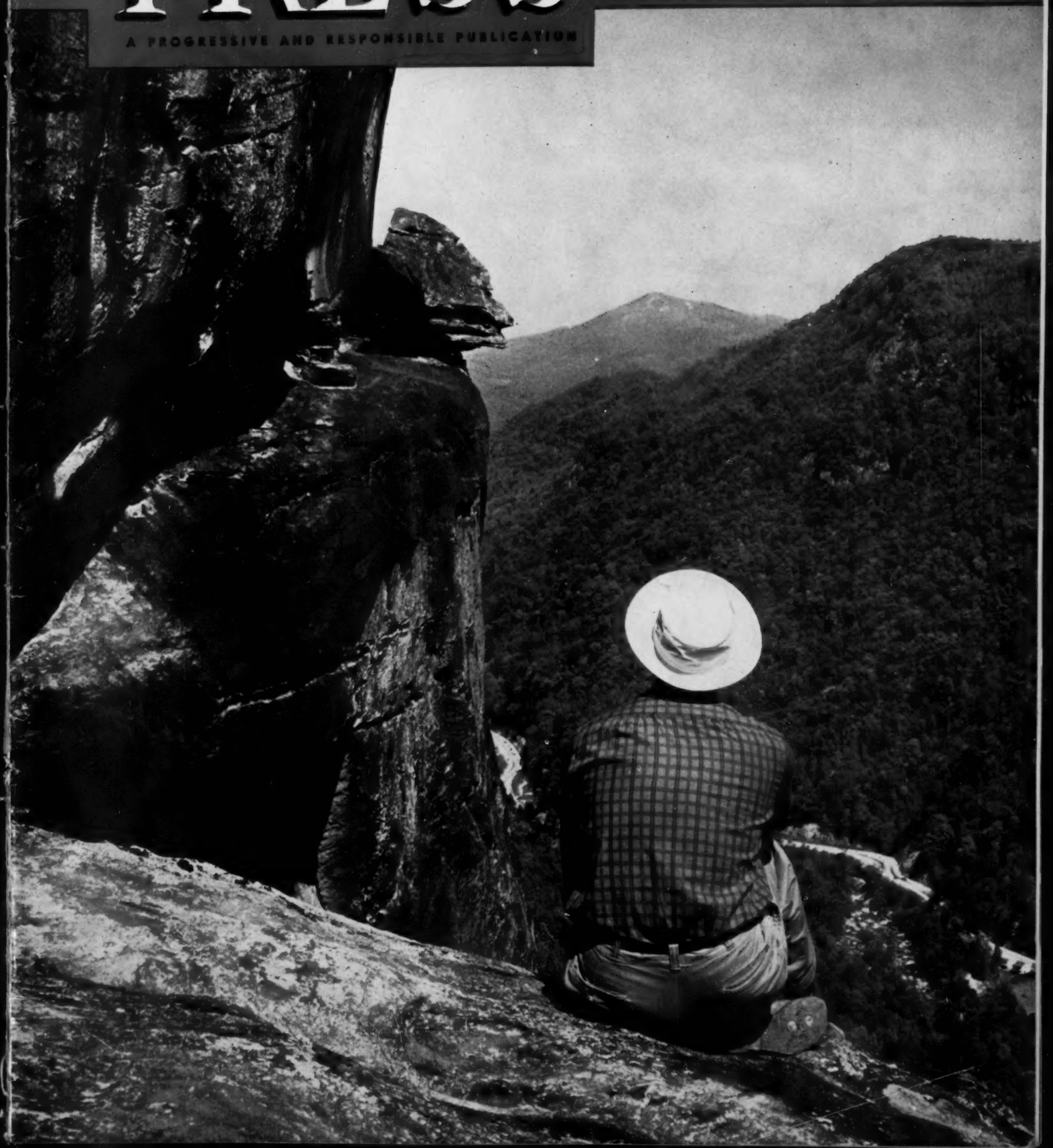
PRESS

APRIL 9, 1955

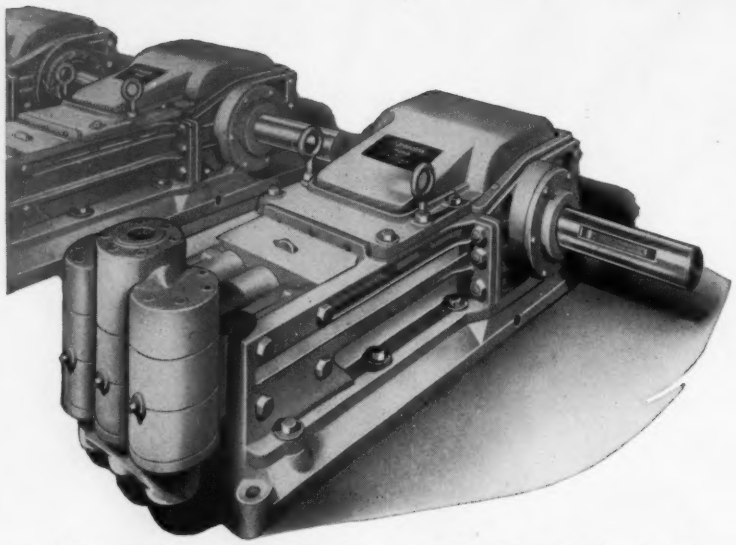
56th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



LUMMUS *Speedex* HYDRAULIC PUMP



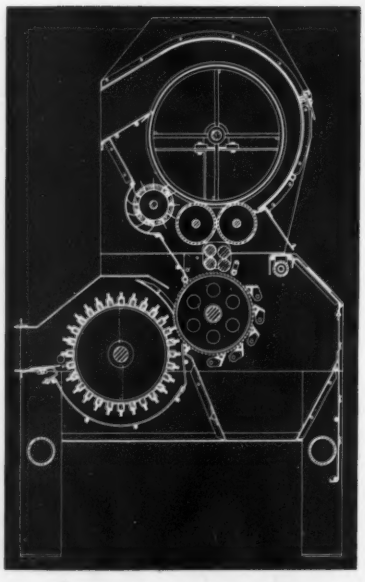
It is new. It has capacity enough for two or three rams. Completely enclosed, self-lubricated. Roller bearing crank-shaft. Insert type connecting rod bearings. Permanent type packing. Engineered for long, trouble-free service. A truly modern pump. Write for Bulletin #642 which has all the details.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

Dallas, Texas **Columbus, Georgia** **Memphis, Tennessee**

CONTINENTAL'S 1955 Model



Improved LINT CLEANER....

Continental Lint Cleaners — the first of their type and by far the most effective ever designed for the cotton gin industry — have now been further improved to give still greater efficiency than ever before. New improvements in our 1955 models incorporate the experience of more than 7 years' outstandingly successful operation under widely varying conditions. They include:

- A newly designed condenser which produces a better bat in thinness and uniformity.
- An extra pair of feed rollers which contribute further towards a more uniform deposit of the cotton on the saw.

Combined effect of these improvements is to give more cleaning effect on individual fibres.

More than 3,000 Continental saw type Lint Cleaners are now in use—**more than all other makes combined.** Write for Bulletin 202-B, which gives a detailed description of the new models.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA • *DALLAS* • *MEMPHIS*

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

a new **HIGH**

in the art of seed-cotton preparation

After years of research and months of extensive field tests, MITCHELL now brings you the SUPER CHAMP . . . a highly efficient new feeder-extractor-cleaner.

By the combination of three revolutionary principles, the Super Champ achieves a truly NEW HIGH in quality of performance. At the same time, it has tremendous capacity. Get full details and our new color brochure on the Super Champ.

1955

MITCHELL

Super Champ

Write . . . **JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY**

3800 COMMERCE STREET • DALLAS, TEXAS

Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for More Than Half a Century

Finish the job Right!

USE THE

BEST BAGGING

IMPORTED INTO THE
U. S. A. TODAY!

Use

"Pride of India"

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA

JUTE BAGGING

GUARANTEED NEW 2 LB. 21 LB. TARE
ASSURING BAGGING STRENGTH
AND DURABILITY

C. G. Trading Corporation

122 EAST 42nd ST. • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sales representatives throughout cotton producing districts.

Stocks Maintained in
Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas; Charleston, South Carolina

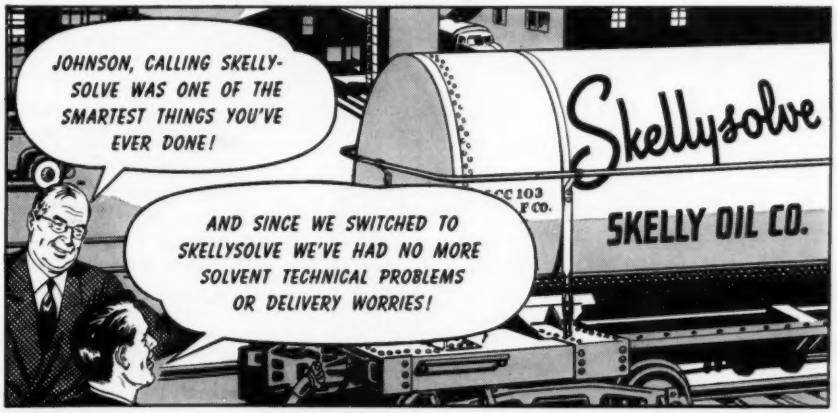
BUT BOSS—I'M NO SOLVENTS EXPERT—
THEN HOW DO WE FIND OUT WHY WE'RE HAVING SOLVENT TROUBLE
BOSS, I'LL CALL THE SKELLYSOLVE PEOPLE! THEY KNOW MORE ABOUT SOLVENTS THAN ANYONE I KNOW OF!

HERE'S WHY SKELLYSOLVE "KNOW-HOW" IS FAMOUS:

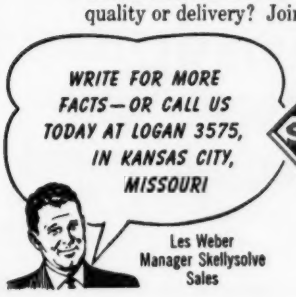
1. Skellysolve technical fieldmen have years of experience in the field.
2. Skelly Oil Company is a 25-year pioneer in solvent development.
3. Skellysolve has been a leader in constant quality-control testing.

AND—The Skellysure delivery system always gives you fast, dependable shipments.

BOSS! THE SKELLYSOLVE MAN HELPED SOLVE OUR PROBLEM!
GOOD! WE'VE TALKED ABOUT SWITCHING TO SKELLYSOLVE BECAUSE OF QUALITY AND DEPENDABILITY. NOW THAT THEY'VE PROVED THEIR KNOW-HOW, LET'S GIVE THEM AN ORDER.


JOHNSON, CALLING SKELLYSOLVE WAS ONE OF THE SMARTEST THINGS YOU'VE EVER DONE!
AND SINCE WE SWITCHED TO SKELLYSOLVE WE'VE HAD NO MORE SOLVENT TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OR DELIVERY WORRIES!
Skellysolve
SKELLY OIL CO.

When solvents are so important to your business, why take chances on quality or delivery? Join the companies who are switching to Skellysolve.



SKELLY **Skellysolve**

SKELLY OIL COMPANY
Industrial Division
605 West 47th Street, Kansas City 41, Mo.

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

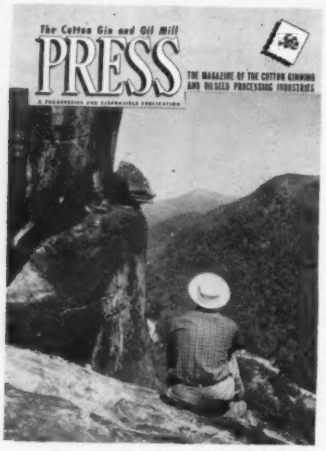
SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about 50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.



★ ON OUR COVER:

The cover picture for this issue was picked by the editor of our department of spring fever and day dreaming, who was looking out the window and wishing that he could be where the man in the picture is. And who doesn't wish it, at this time of the year? In case the urge gets too strong for you, the man will be glad to have you join him. He's on a narrow ledge by Devil's Head, a rock formation in the mountains of western North Carolina—a favorite resort area for many ginners and crushers.

Photograph by Frank J. Miller

VOL. 56 APRIL 9, 1955 NO. 8

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association

Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association

Arizona Ginners' Association

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association

California Cotton Ginners' Association

The Carolinas Ginners' Association

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association

Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

★

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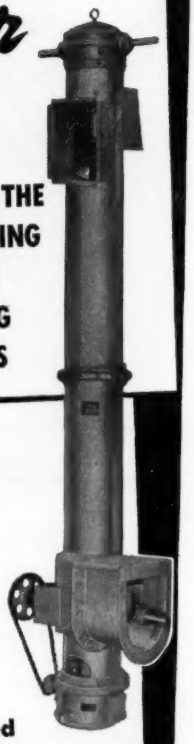
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

Rotor Lift



PREFERRED IN THE COTTON GINNING & OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

THE VERTICAL HELICOID SCREW ELEVATOR

NINE BASIC TYPES
For Every Need

Such a marked preference for Rotor Life is natural. Replacing bucket elevators and other mechanical elevating units. Precision engineered to meet your needs and requirements in the elevating of any free flowing bulk material, the Rotor Lift will give you uninterrupted production and a continuous reduction in operating cost. Rotor Lift is available in nine distinct types and four diameter sizes. When processors in the cotton ginning and oilseed industries express such enthusiasm, it is well worth your investigation.

Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

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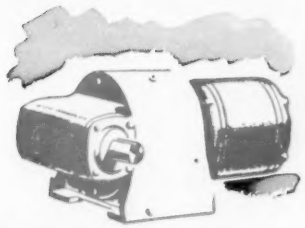
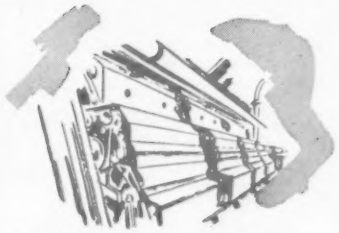
Quick Reference Guide

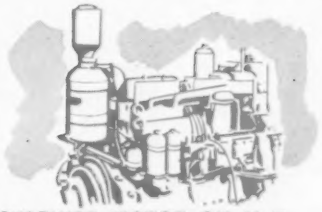
to lower operating and maintenance costs



GULF E.P. LUBRICANTS — for better protection of enclosed reduction gear drives.

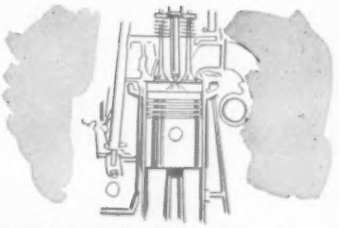


GULF PRECISION GREASE—for ball and roller bearings in cotton gins, and for grease lubricated motor bearings.

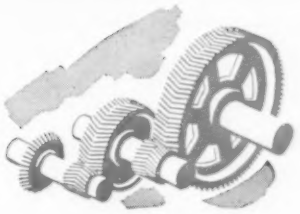


GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL H. D.—heavy duty oil for lubrication of automotive type internal combustion engines—both gasoline and Diesel.

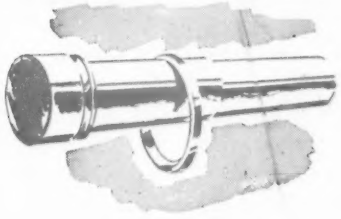
GULF NO-RUST ENGINE OIL—GULF NO-RUST NO. 3—give idle equipment positive protection against rust.



GULF DIESEL FUELS— clean burning. Good ignition qualities.

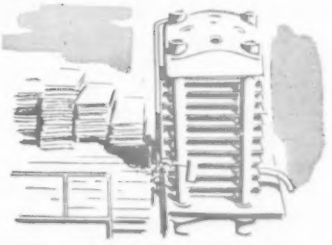


GULF LUBCOTES FOR OPEN GEAR DRIVES—protect against wear and corrosion.



GULF HARMONY OIL— provides lasting protection for ring-oiled motor bearings.

GOOD GULF GASOLINE— the ideal gasoline for all types of commercial vehicles.



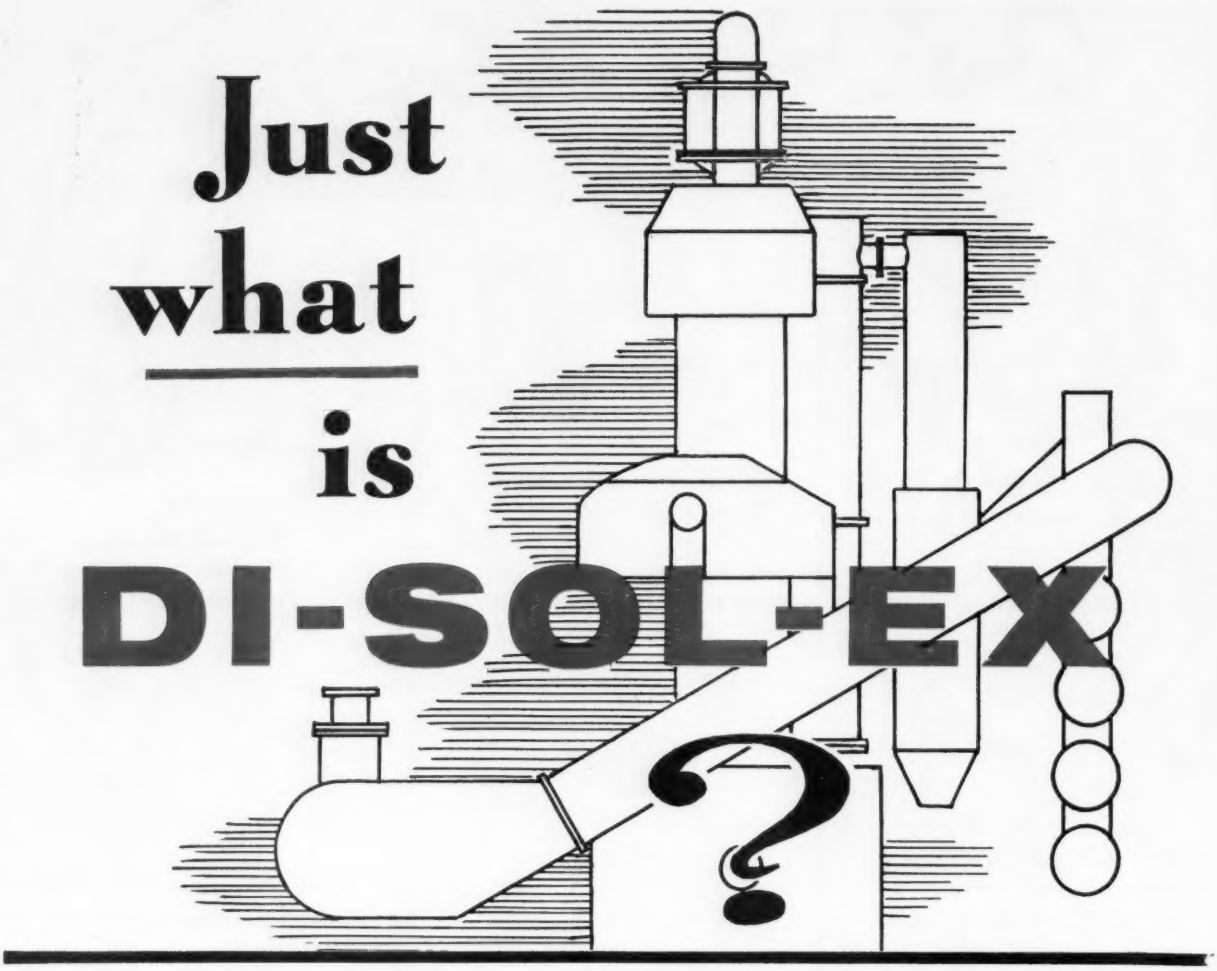
GULF QUALITY HYDRAULIC OILS—the proper type and grade for every hydraulic press.

It will pay you to investigate their application in your mill . . . *Call in a Gulf Sales Engineer today!*

GULF

THE FINEST PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Just what is DI-SOL-EX



● The Di-Sol-Ex Process is designed primarily to permit the direct extraction of cottonseed, dry process corn germ, rice bran and high oil press cakes to furnish meals of low residual oil. This process is also ideal as a granulated cake plant as well as for the extraction of such materials as soybeans under standard conditions.

Di-Sol-Ex puts an end to the troublesome problems that have plagued solvent operators for years by:

1. Producing 75% and up Soluble Protein Meal.
2. Eliminating costly troublesome filtration with a new counter-current method of extraction.
3. Reducing the Gossypol Content to .04%. (A new high in cottonseed meal quality for direct solvent extraction.)
4. Lowering the residual oil in the meal to 0.5%, lower than any other direct solvent extraction process.
5. Making installation easy in an existing building or outdoors since the extractor is compact and horizontal.
6. Requiring only standard preparation equipment.

If you are planning a solvent plant, be sure to get the facts on this better method of direct solvent extraction. Write today and an Anderson engineer will call without obligation.

World's Largest Supplier of Extraction Equipment

THE V.D.
ANDERSON CO.
1941 West 96th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio
Subsidiary of Chesapeake Industries, Inc.

This photograph, taken in West Texas, shows the beginning of a spectacular gin fire. The fire started when burning burs from an open pit were scattered by the wind and ignited auxiliary buildings and many trailers loaded with seed cotton. Before the fire could be controlled, approximately 100 trailers were burned.

Gin Fire Problems Attacked

Cooperation between industry groups and insurance inspection bureaus of the cotton states results in publication of comprehensive bulletin that will help fire prevention and protection at gins.

A MAJOR ATTACK is under way on the one problem—that of fires—which probably has caused more sleepless nights for ginners than anything else. The smell of burning cotton is enough to alarm most ginners, no matter where they are, as quickly as a bell would start a veteran firehorse on the run.

The blackened ruins of burned gins have been landmarks of too many cotton communities in the past.

All-steel buildings, protective devices such as magnets and other equipment, and modern methods of fighting fires have all helped to reduce losses at gins; but they certainly haven't eliminated the fire hazard.

No one knows exactly how many millions of dollars fire damage has cost the ginning industry. It would be hard to estimate how much ginners have spent trying to prevent fires, or paid in rates for insurance that must be high enough to take care of the excessive losses at gins.

No one knows what the total cost of all of this is; but any ginner will testify that it's too much and that reducing losses from fires ranks high among the things that ought to be done.

• **Something's Being Done** — To help every ginner do something about fires is the purpose of a current undertaking. This is the publication and distribution of the most comprehensive discussion of fire protection in the history of the ginning industry. The discussion is contained in the publication, Fire Prevention and Protection as Applied to Cotton Gins, which now is being distributed to ginners throughout the Cotton Belt.

Insurance inspection bureaus published the carefully planned and attractively illustrated bulletin, and are distributing it to their member companies. The bureaus also are supplying copies for state and regional ginners' associations to distribute to their membership.

• **Sponsoring Organizations** — The new bulletin contains the recommendations of insurance inspection bureaus of the cotton growing states. Sponsoring organizations include:

Alabama Inspection and Rating Bureau, 400 Old South Life Building, Montgomery.

Arkansas Inspection and Rating Bureau, Hall Building, P.O. Box 2661, Little Rock.

Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas, 520 Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas.

Florida Inspection and Rating Bureau, 1230 Lynch Building, Jacksonville.

Georgia Inspection and Rating Bureau, 300 Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta.

Louisiana Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau, Thirteenth Floor Pere Marquette Building, P.O. Box 730, New Orleans.

Mississippi State Rating Bureau, 901 Plaza Building, P.O. Box 1790, Jackson.

North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, P.O. Box 2021, Raleigh.

South Carolina Inspection and Rating Bureau, 1332 Sumter Street, Columbia.

Southeastern Underwriters Association, 327 Trust Company of Georgia Building, P.O. Box 5048, Atlanta.

Virginia Insurance Rating Bureau, American Building, Richmond.

• **Purpose Outlined** — These organizations not only devoted much time and

By WALTER B. MOORE
Editor, The Cotton Gin
And Oil Mill Press

thought to the information in the bulletin, but also paid the cost of publishing it. Their objectives in rendering this valuable service to the cotton industry are stated in the preface as follows:

"Fire prevention and protection are important factors in maintaining the supremacy of cotton in the fiber market. The economic losses from property damage and the losses of production time from fires in the cotton gin industry have been excessive. These losses have been specifically reflected in the general cost of the production of cotton.

"The insurance bureaus that have sponsored this booklet realize the necessity of uniform and up-to-date rules and standards for the efficient operation and maintenance of cotton gins. No claim is made to authorship, but the committee, which has spent considerable time and effort preparing this booklet, has accumulated, weighed and compiled the data secured from various authoritative sources. Several items are still in the experimental stage and they are marked with an asterisk. The brief information now obtainable has been included. Later, when developments so warrant, the committee will issue supplements.

"It is impracticable to include in detail every item pertaining to cotton gins. On matters relative to the erection or protection of cotton gins, it is especially suggested that the insurance bureau having jurisdiction be contacted. The bureaus sponsoring this booklet will be pleased to have the ginners submit their problems to them.

"It would be difficult to express appreciation here to all of those who have assisted with this undertaking but we would particularly like to thank the technicians of the Agricultural Research Service, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Accident Prevention and Health Division, Bureau of Mines, of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Representatives of the National Cotton Council and the National Cotton Ginners' Association have been most helpful in the preparation of this booklet.

"This publication was prepared for a two-fold purpose: to serve as a guide for the ginners to use in minimizing the possibility of fires and to better acquaint the underwriters with their risks. The reduction of losses from fire in cotton gins, by compliance with these suggestions, will more than reward the committee that has prepared this booklet."

A. SIDNEY BRIGGS, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas, is chairman of the working committee that developed the detailed information in the bulletin on fire prevention at gins.

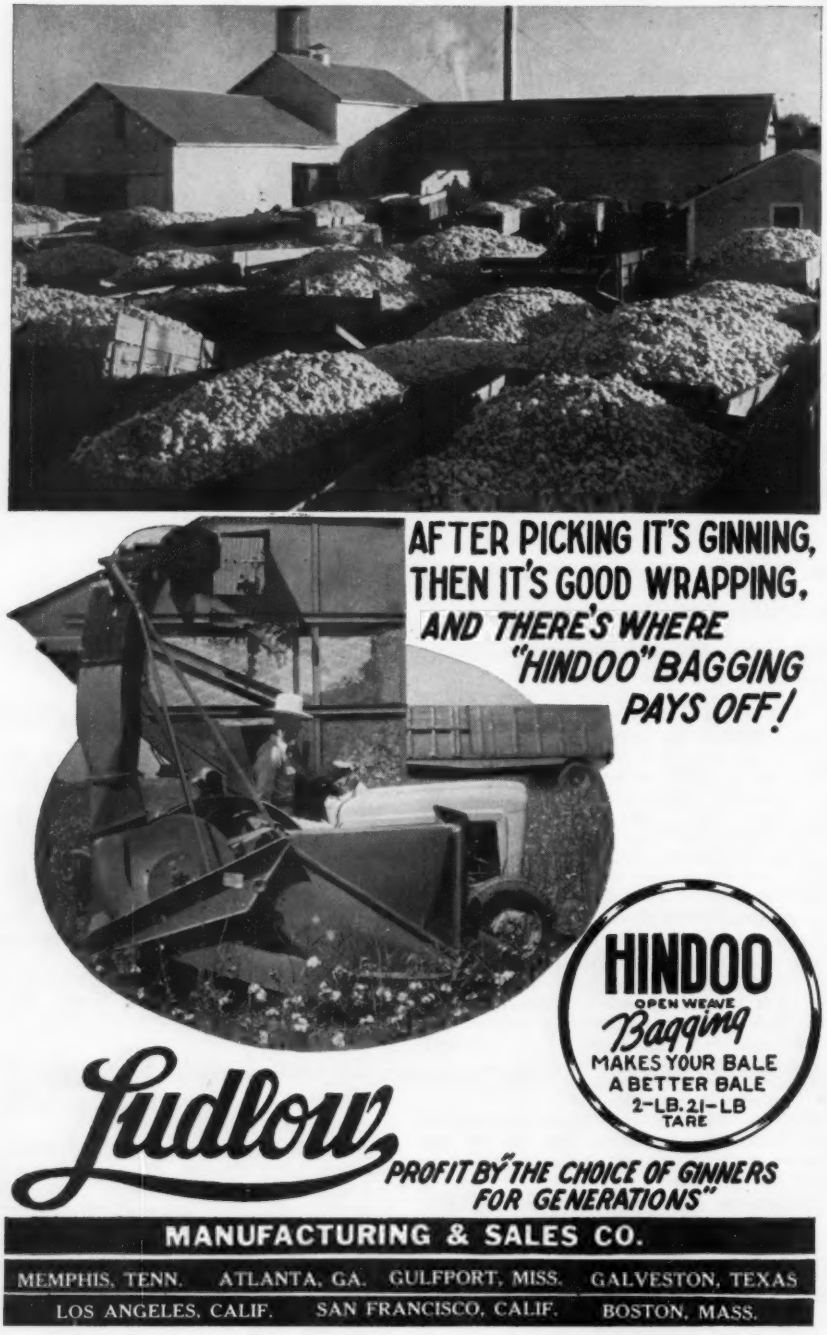
• **Many Worked on Problem** — As this statement in the preface of the bulletin indicates, many worked on the problem; and the publication represents the combined efforts of a large number of persons who contributed to it.

The detailed work of studying information from the various states, preparing the material, checking and editing it was handled by a working committee. The chairman of this committee is A. Sidney Briggs, Dallas, manager of the Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas. Committee members include J. F. Barksdale, assistant manager, Mississippi State Rating Bureau, Jackson; R. L. Gatewood, assistant chief engineer, Southeastern Underwriters Association, Atlanta; and George D. Suter, assistant manager, Arkansas Inspection and Rating Bureau, Little Rock.

Actively helping this committee were two able staff members of the Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas who contributed much from their knowledge of the subject. They were Hugh Keepers, assistant manager, and Carl Tigertt, who has had wide experience in inspecting cotton gins and who supervises gin inspections for the Bureau.

(Many readers will recall that this Texas Bureau published a bulletin, Precautions Against Fires and Explosions in Solvent Extraction, that has proved widely useful to solvent mills. The bul-

(Continued on Page 41)

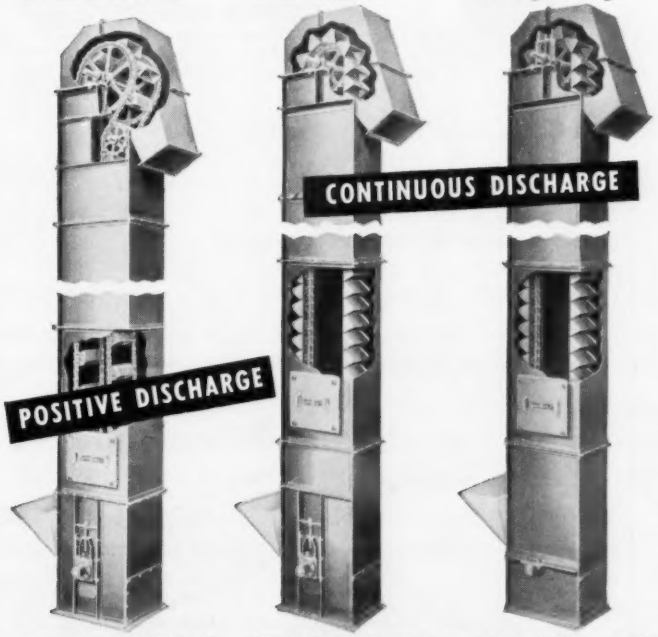


How to lower the cost of elevating your material

PREFERRED FOR LUMPY MATERIALS, or those tending to build up in bottom of the boot.

Boot shafts are furnished with gravity takeups on elevators having 50-foot centers or more.

DESIGNED FOR LIGHT, FREE-FLOWING MATERIALS. Has welded steel, dust-tight casings.



FOR LIGHT, FRIABLE OR SLUGGISH MATERIALS. Buckets mounted on double chain strands.

POPULAR FOR A RANGE OF MATERIALS. Has fixed head shaft, screw type boot shaft takeup.

FOR CRUSHED MATERIALS with lumps less than ½". Fixed boot shaft, adjustable head shaft.

LINK-BELT will recommend the right bucket elevator from these five types

THERE'S no surer way to reduce the cost of raising your materials than getting the right elevator for the job. And that's why the broad Link-Belt line of elevators is so vital to you. Our engineers can choose the right elevator designed with regard to your layout and capacity requirements. What's more, the complete Link-Belt line of elevator buckets assures a specific answer to the nature of your material.

There are so many considerations to be met in providing the ultimate in elevating efficiency that it's wise to call in Link-Belt while in the design stages of a new plant. We'll correlate all factors—including proper buckets and spacing for clean pickup and discharge . . . the right takeup . . . correctly designed hood to prevent back-legging. And with Link-Belt, you get design advancements that minimize installation, operating and maintenance costs.

You can reach an experienced materials handling engineer at your nearest Link-Belt office. Call today for full information.

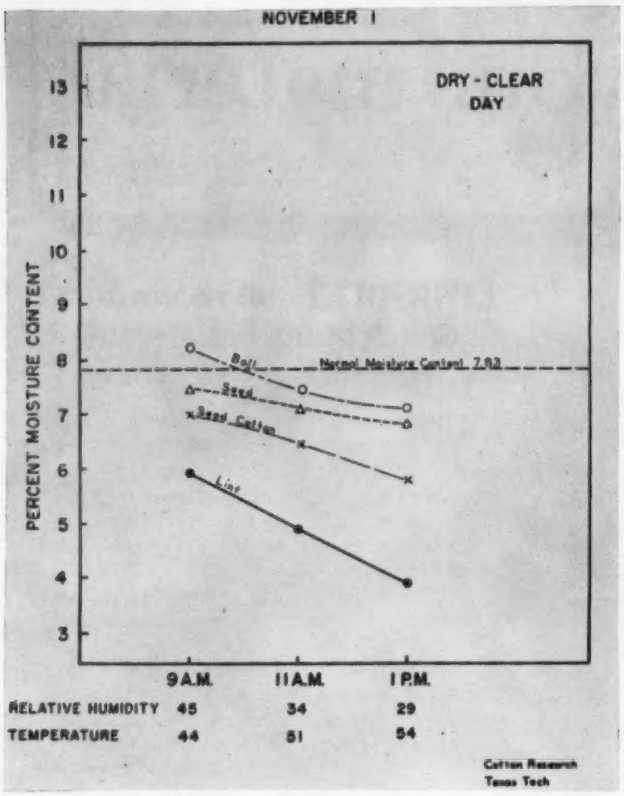
Soybean meal from receiving tank is carried up to roof and delivered to six meal storage rooms by Link-Belt bucket elevator and screw conveyor system.

LINK-BELT

BUCKET ELEVATORS 13.705

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Executive Offices, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. To Serve Industry There Are Link-Belt Plants and Sales Offices in All Principal Cities. Export Office, New York 7; Canada, Scarboro (Toronto 13); Australia, Marrickville, N.S.W.; South Africa, Springs. Representatives Throughout the World.

How Cotton Reacts to Temperature



■ **WEATHER changes on High Plains during harvesting season cause variations in both lint and seed.**

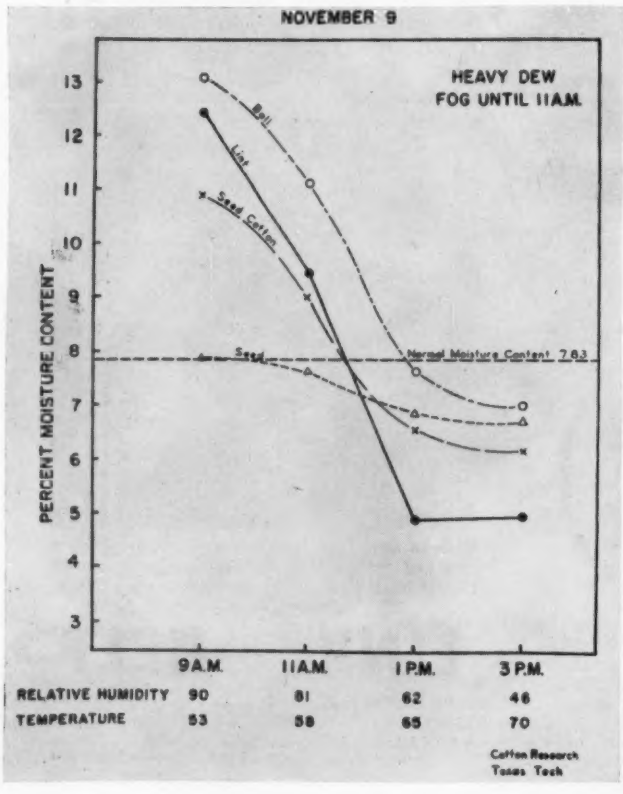
By BILLY K. POWER, JACK D. TOWERY And LYLE E. HESSLER

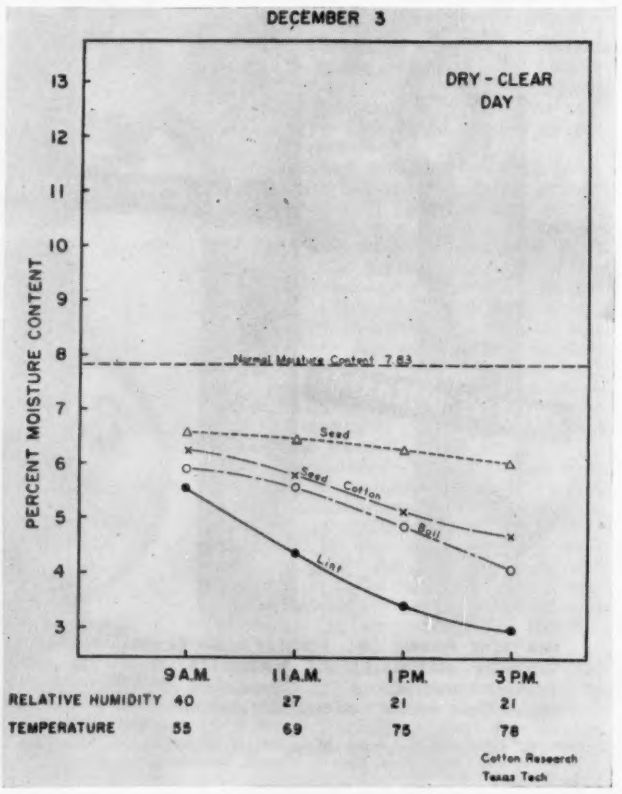
Cotton Research, Texas Technological College

(Fiber and Spinning Laboratory Of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas)

THROUGHOUT the harvesting season the amount of moisture in the open boll of cotton varies with the temperature and relative humidity. The changes in temperature and relative humidity during the harvesting season on the High Plains cause a large variation in moisture content of the cotton. This variation in moisture content is largely due to the harvesting season occurring in the fall of the year, both before and after frost. During the early part of the morning when the atmosphere is relatively damp, especially after a heavy dew or rain, the cotton is noticeably wet and picking is held up until the farmer feels the lint is sufficiently dry to gather. The amount of drying necessary at the gin is, of course, dependent upon the moisture content of the seed cotton. Considerable evidence of poor spinning has been traced to excessive drying conditions

FIGURE 1, upper left, shows moisture content of cotton in the field on the High Plains at various times during the day on Nov. 1, 1954. In figure 2, lower left, moisture content on Nov. 9, 1954, is graphically illustrated and Figure 3, right, indicates moisture content on Dec. 3, 1954.





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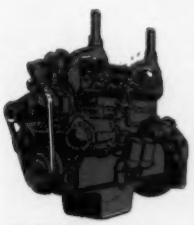
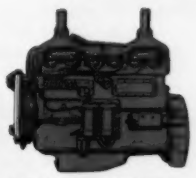


UD-1091 203 hp. @ 1400 rpm
Disp. 1090.6 cu. in., 6 cyls.

UD-18A 131 hp. @ 1600 rpm
Disp. 691.1 cu. in., 6 cyls.



UD-525 121 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 524.9 cu. in., 6 cyls.

UD-14A 89 hp. @ 1600 rpm
Disp. 460.7 cu. in., 4 cyls.

UD-350 78 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 349.9 cu. in., 4 cyls.

UD-264 57 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 263.9 cu. in., 4 cyls.

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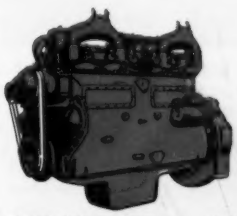
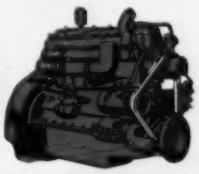


U-1091 214 hp. @ 1600 rpm
Disp. 1090.6 cu. in., 6 cyls.
(natural gas & LPG only)

U-450 118 hp. @ 2200 rpm*
RD-450 182 hp. @ 3000 rpm†
Disp. 450.9 cu. in., 6 cyls.



U-406 104 hp. @ 2200 rpm*
RD-406 175 hp. @ 3200 rpm†
Disp. 405.9 cu. in., 6 cyls.

U-372 95 hp. @ 2200 rpm*
RD 372 165 hp. @ 3200 rpm†
Disp. 372 cu. in., 6 cyls.

U-282 79 hp. @ 2400 rpm
BD-282 137 hp. @ 3600 rpm†
Disp. 282.5 cu. in., 6 cyls.

U-240 66 hp. @ 2400 rpm
SD-240 131 hp. @ 3800 rpm
Disp. 240.3 cu. in., 6 cyls.

U-220 64 hp. @ 2400 rpm*
SD-220 104 hp. @ 3600 rpm†
Disp. 220.5 cu. in., 6 cyls.

U-9 56.3 hp. @ 1500 rpm
Disp. 334.5 cu. in., 4 cyls.

U-264 56 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 263.9 cu. in., 4 cyls.

U-164 38.5 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 164 cu. in., 4 cylinders

U-2A 25.8 hp. @ 1800 rpm
Disp. 113.1 cu. in., 4 cyls.

U-1 17 hp. @ 2500 rpm
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during ginning. This study is made to determine some of the moisture relationships existing in cotton in the field at the time of harvest.

Samples of cotton were handpulled from the expansion plots of the Texas Experiment Station, Lubbock, at the following intervals during the day: 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. The variety was Stormmaster, a predominate stormproof variety in this area. Immediately after gathering each sample, a portion was sealed in an air tight container for later moisture determination and the remaining portion was ginned on a small laboratory type gin. The ginning was done under the same atmospheric conditions existing at the time of sampling in order to minimize any change in moisture relationships in the cotton. Samples of seed cotton, lint, and seed were analyzed for moisture content. This procedure was performed at three dates during the harvesting season—Nov. 1, Nov. 9, and Dec. 3. Since the experiment was planned after the harvesting season had started, no early season samples were obtained.

The moisture content of the samples was determined by the standard oven-method and the results were expressed as percent moisture content. The percent moisture content is the loss in weight of the original sample (as a result of drying to "bone dry") divided by the original sample weight. Throughout the report the following definitions of terms are used:

Boll cotton—The complete boll as pulled from the plant, consisting of the burr and any attached stem, the lint, and seed.

Seed cotton—The lint and seed remaining after extracting the burr.

Lint—The cotton fiber separated from the seed.

Seed—Seed alone.

A dry day—One in which the relative humidity is less than 50 percent throughout the day.

Standard atmospheric conditions—Air maintained at a relative humidity of 65 percent and at 70° F., generally accepted as standard for cotton textile testing.

The first series of tests was performed on Nov. 1. The harvesting of the High Plain's crop was about at its peak and a light frost had occurred by this date. A series of moisture determinations was made as an exploratory step to determine what procedure should be followed on subsequent tests. This was a dry clear day in which there was no question that gathering could commence at 9 a.m. without risk of getting too moist bolls. Cotton maintained in standard atmospheric conditions of 65 percent relative humidity and a temperature of 70° F. will hold up to 7.83 percent moisture. This value, represented on the graphs as a horizontal broken line, is not necessarily the commercially accepted value for moisture content.

As can be noted from Figure 1 the lint and seed cotton are below normal moisture content for lint cotton at all times throughout the day. The boll cotton contains the highest moisutre content throughout the day, followed by the seed cotton and lint. Notice that the boll, seed cotton, and lint are each losing moisture at a different rate. This is an indication that equilibrium is never reached by each component of the boll cotton before a change in atmosphere conditions takes place at this period during the harvesting season. From this series of moisture determinations it was decided to add a 3 p.m. gathering in the next series.

On Nov. 9, a heavy dew accompanied by cloudiness up until 11 a.m. prevailed. A second series of moisture tests was made. This series represented the most humid conditions caused by dew that had occurred until this date. The lint was noticeably wet on the surface from condensation of moisture into tiny spherical droplets.

That most of the moisture was on the boll surfaces is borne out in Figure 2 which shows the highest moisture content for the boll and lint cotton. The seed was protected from a large rise in moisture content. After the sun appeared about 11 a.m., there was a rapid dissipation of the moisture. Normal hand harvesting would not likely be permitted before this time. Even if harvesting were begun before 11 a.m. with the cotton noticably wet, the moisture content of the seed cotton was below 11 percent. Cotton with less than 11 percent would gin without passing through dryers since there were no green bolls in the sample.

To facilitate cleaning, a common practice is for most gins on the High Plains to use driers even though the cotton may gin without such treatment. Often very dry cotton will contain varying amounts of green bolls. When this condition exists, drying is often used to prevent chokage in ginning. It is generally believed that ginning requires more moisture than cleaning and extraction. A dependable means for regu-

(Continued on Page 55)

From California to Georgia ginners are turning to rubber to save hours of downtime and dollars in lost production. The new Rockhide rubber lined elbows are fast becoming standard equipment in progressive gins from one end of the cotton belt to the other. In every cotton-growing section these rubber lined elbows are saving their price in replacement cost plus thousands of dollars by drastically reducing downtime. Rockhide Elbows are made in standard sizes of 20 gauge black iron. A quarter inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and guaranteed never to come off. It starts in the bead in the intake end and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.

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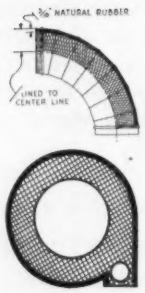

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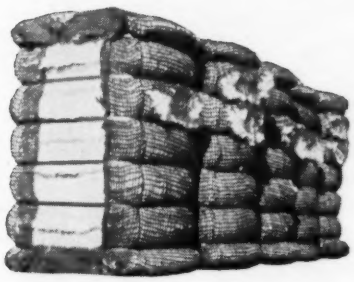

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Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginners because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

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Here is the answer to costly band and buckle failures. The all-new DIXISTEEL Buckle is 60% stronger. Stops slippage. Won't break or spread. Threads easily. Endorsed by ginners, compress-warehouses and associations. Now being shipped with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties.

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In France some years ago an enterprising individual attached sticks of dynamite to a balloon which he sent into the sky. Upon reaching the clouds, the dynamite was detonated with the hope that the force of the explosion would produce rain. Needless to say, the experiment proved a failure unless, of course, nature already intended rain to fall.

Today with a modern Mathieson Portable Sprinkler Irrigation System, you can be your own rainmaker. It is a fact that even in so-called normal years, yields can be increased with the application of sufficient moisture during the critical growth periods. See your Mathieson irrigation dealer for a complete sprinkler irrigation system engineered to meet your requirements.

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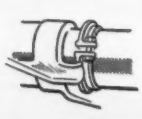

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• Changes in Samples Handling Proposed

CHANGES have been proposed by USDA in procedures for handling samples of cotton for classification under cotton futures provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Any person may submit written views on the proposal to the Director, Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, not later than April 23.

The proposals include:

Transferring headquarters of the Appeal Board of Review Examiners from Washington to Memphis. A committee of the Appeal Board has been functioning at Memphis for a number of years and this committee has performed practically all review classing of the Appeal Board since the early part of 1953. Under this proposed change the regulations would be amended to bring them in line with current operating practices.

Requiring the filing of requests for classification with a Board of Cotton Examiners within 30 days after samples are drawn, instead of within one year. In actual practice, samples and requests for classification are usually submitted to a Board immediately after the samples are drawn and the purpose of this proposed change is to bring the regulations in line with current operating practices, USDA says.

Requiring new samples for review classification purposes when requests for review are filed more than one year after the date of original classification, instead of after two years as in the present regulations.

Establishing new conditions and time limits for the removal of samples from custody of USDA. Under this provision, owners could remove samples from the custody of the Department at any time within two weeks (a) after the cotton has been withdrawn from certificated stocks, (b) after the cotton has been classified as untenderable and an application for review has not been filed within the required time limit, (c) after the classification of the cotton has been reviewed, or (d) after one year following the date of issuance of the original cotton class certificate.

Research Proves Seedbed Influences Crop Stand

Research at the Experiment Station in Chickasha, Okla., has shown the important influence of the seedbed on stand establishment and has revealed some of the advantages and disadvantages of bed planting, planting flat and furrow planting.

Moisture, precipitation and climatic factors greatly influence satisfactory stands for cotton, and it was generally found that any seedbed gave satisfactory emergence if moisture conditions were satisfactory and if no hard dashing rain followed planting. Under conditions of limited moisture the furrow plantings gave best emergence, and bed planting was best when hard dashing rains occurred shortly after planting.

A new seedbed profile combining the potential advantages of several common seedbed types has been developed at the Chickasha Station. This new seedbed is discussed further in Bulletin No. B-449, Development and Test Performance of a New Seedbed for Cotton, which may be obtained by writing the Chickasha Station.

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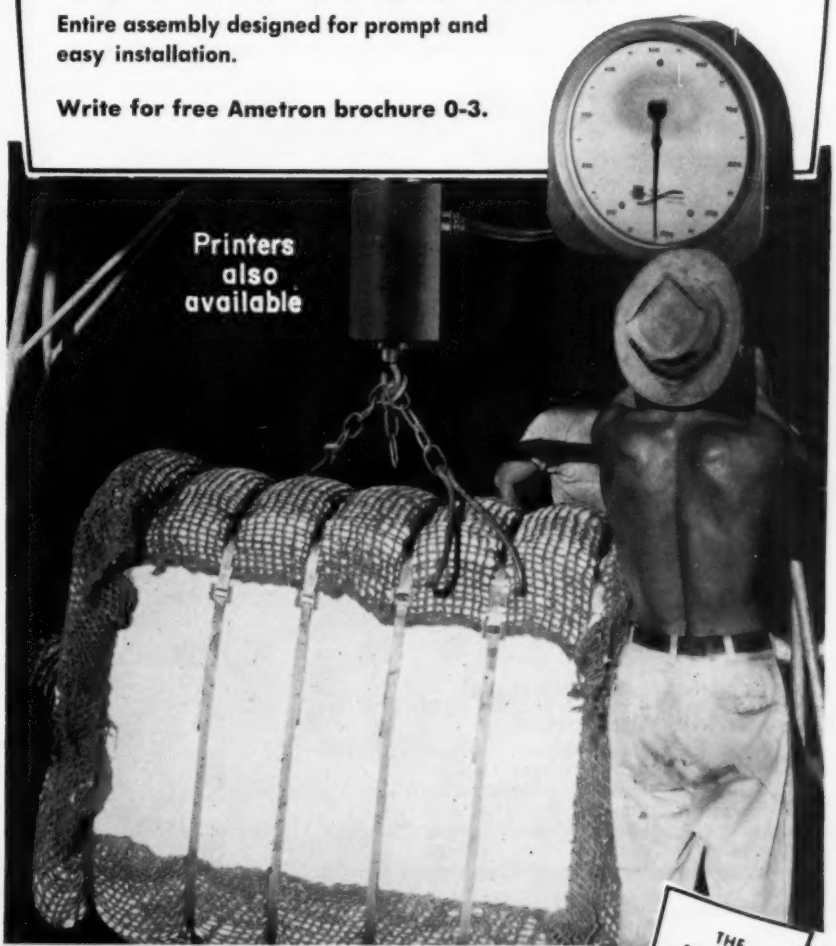

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THE STANDARD OF ACCURACY SINCE 1888

Trio of Cotton Caravans To Advertise Carnival

Schedules of three annual Cotton Carnival Tours have been announced by Chauncey Barbour of Memphis, tours director. Purpose of this trio of visits is to invite residents of neighboring cities to the Memphis Cotton Carnival May 10-14.

The caravan's first trek will begin Monday, April 18, the second day after the 1955 king and queen, who will head each delegation, are crowned at the Crown and Sceptre Coronation.

The route of the first tour will be through three Tennessee cities and five in Mississippi. They are Whiteville, Bolivar and Selmer, Tenn.; and Corinth, Booneville, Tupelo, New Albany and Holly Springs, Miss. Julian Lohmeyer will be chairman for the tour.

On Monday, April 25, Arkansas and Missouri will be visited, with J. W. Jackson in charge. W. W. Robinson, Jr., carnival king in 1953, will be chairman of the tour of the Mississippi Delta on Monday, May 2.

Julian Bondurant, this year's carnival president, plans to go on each trip and extend a personal invitation to the "Nation's Party in the Land of Cotton."

As is the custom, the touring ambassadors will ride in buses amply stocked with balloons, bubble gum, yo-yos and candy for the children.

Many at Texas Meeting See Automatic Ginner

Garrison's Automatic Ginner, incorporating latest engineering techniques in the electronics field, was seen by many ginners at the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention. The machine is described as bringing "Automaton" (robot efficiency) to cotton ginning.

Exhaustive field tests and research coupled with gin "know how" enable this firm to offer the ginning industry new operating economies, reduced wear and tear on gin machinery and an enormous reduction in the hazards of fire and casualty as compared with older methods of manual operation, according to Smith Garrison of Shafter, Calif., originator of Garrison's Automatic Ginner.

The equipment is manufactured at Shafter. Associated with Smith Garrison are Elman Sill and Fred Staton of Wasco and John C. Murdock of Bakersfield, Calif.

Committees for Crushers' Convention Appointed

Co-chairmen of committees for the joint convention of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association have been appointed by the presidents of the groups—F. A. Graham of Georgia and J. A. Bates of Alabama-Florida.

The convention will be June 20-21 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

Georgians who will serve as co-chairmen with representatives from Alabama are H. G. Richey, J. E. Caldwell, G. C. Davis, W. P. Lanier, E. G. McKenzie, Jr., C. W. Hand and Mrs. J. W. Christmas. Alabamans serving with them will be J. H. Bryson, Griffin Tatum, J. S. Long, H. H. Conner, J. V. Kidd, W. T. Graham and Mrs. J. T. Murphy.

• New Seed Product Is Edible Syrup

RAFFINOSE, a minor constituent of cottonseed, may have commercial possibilities as a by-product, according to research information compiled at Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station.

Dr. W. W. Meinke and Dr. W. D. Harris, pooling data from experiments in their respective specialties—chemurgy and solvent extraction processing, find that best opportunities for the cottonseed constituent exist in producing an edible syrup.

Purification of the raffinose extracted from the meal involves a separation of the oil layer from the aqueous layer which forms when the solvent is removed. The aqueous layer must be treated with some absorbent such as carbon black to remove the color. The raffinose is then purified by a series of crystallizations from alcohol solutions. The desired purity dictates the number of crystallizations needed.

For value as a food, raffinose requires further processing into a syrup. This syrup has a desirable taste and a sweetness comparable to syrups prepared by the hydrolysis of corn starch.

The by-product raffinose could also be used, experiments show, as a raw material for the production of fructose. Here raffinose would have to compete with waste beet and cane molasses.

The Cotton Research Committee of Texas is cooperating with the Texas Engineering Experiment Station in the continuing experimentation.

Cotton Festival Planned

May 28 has been chosen as the date for the eighth annual Potato and Cotton Festival at Shafter, Calif.

Plans include a parade, queen contest, commercial exhibits and other features.

P. W. Fletcher Retires As Valley Ginner

P. W. Fletcher of Corpus Christi, Texas, prominent Valley cotton ginner, has recently retired from the cotton industry after 40 years of active participation.

Fletcher has been associated with the cotton industry in Oklahoma and Texas and has owned gins in Texas for the past 30 years. In 1946, he and his two sons, K. J. Fletcher and Billy M. Fletcher, organized the firm of P. W. Fletcher and Sons in the Rio Grande Valley.

The cotton gin and grain elevator business has been purchased by Fletcher's sons and will continue to operate under its present name.

• Vo-Ag Teachers Lack Time for Studies

Vocational agriculture teachers need help in keeping up-to-date on the tremendous amount of new farming knowledge coming out of experiment stations and research laboratories, Dr. V. Ray Cardozier of the National Cotton Council said in an address recently before the Southern Regional Conference of Agricultural Education in Memphis.

Vocational agriculture teachers, Doctor Cardozier said, are overwhelmed with information on every phase of the complex field of modern agriculture. They "simply don't have time to collect all the publications available, read them carefully, evaluate the data and then shape usable parts into reference sources."

One solution, he said, is for state vo-ag departments to have more men who specialize in assembling "units" of information for use by all teachers. "Instead of all 300 to 400 teachers in a state individually preparing such a unit on fertilization, for example, one person in the state office could do it better and with a big saving in time for all teachers."

New Cottonseed Oil Futures Contract Established

TRADING in a new cottonseed oil futures contract began Tuesday morning, March 29, on the Chicago Board of Trade. Robert C. Liebenow, board secretary, reported that the new contract provides for oil deliveries on a broad quality range with doscounts for oil having more than 2.5 percent red color. The above picture shows pit brokers in action as the market opened the first day.

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For dust *or* slurry treating, there's a Du Pont "Ceresan" seed disinfectant adapted to your equipment. The advantages of seed treatment with "Ceresan" mean profit and efficiency to both you and your customers. So check your stock and place your order now.

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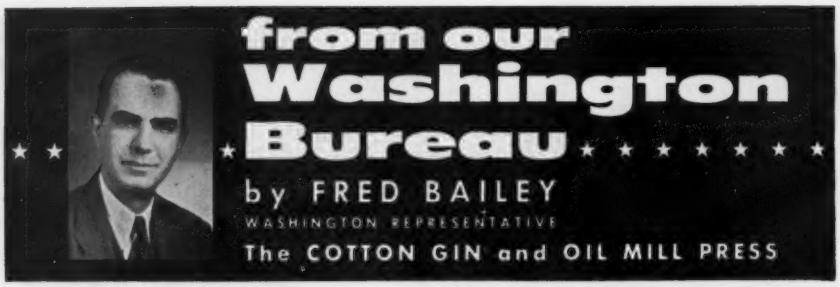


• **Washington Frustrated** — Washington is in another one of its "moods." This time, as it so often is, it is one of frustration. So evenly divided is the opinion on almost every issue that neither side can do much about it.

The love calls being exchanged between the White House and Capitol Hill are deceptive. Republicans sing the praise of Ike because he is, as of now, their big hope for victory in 1956. Democrats are holding back strong criticism for fear that any stones they throw might ricochet.

Behind the scenes there is considerably more discontent with things as they are. The Old Guard Republicans have never really warmed up to Ike, and some of them wish they had a mortgage on his Pennsylvania farm so that they could foreclose on it, if they dared.

That is not too unusual for an off-year for elections. Next year the Republicans will close ranks and get behind Ike for another term. If he decides to run, and all signs point in that direction, Democrats will give him a going over.

• **Benson's Battles** — Below the White House level a different situation exists, and nowhere is it more different than that existing between Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture. Some of the venom congressmen would like to direct at the President is being aimed instead at Secretary Benson.

In the case of Benson it is not entirely a partisan matter. Members of both parties enjoy putting ground glass in his oatmeal. So far he has survived every attempt on his political life, and there are just two reasons for that. He likes the job and Ike likes him.

The bi-partisan House appropriations committee, however, holds a quite different opinion regarding the fitness of Benson. There were no dissenters when the committee decided to publicly flog the benign Secretary.

"There is serious question," the committee declared, whether the Department has "met its obligations to protect the people's investment" in American farm prices.

"There is much to indicate," the committee report went on, "that with the Department of Agriculture, political and other considerations predominate to the point of preventing action."

Benson, despite his well-known background and training, is no man to turn the other cheek when slapped. He replied in kind. The committee report, he said in a press release, was "primarily political propoganda." It is time, he added, to "stop manipulating the farm program to promote partisan political purposes." Since when did "politics" become a dirty word in Washington?

In firing back at the committee, Benson violated one of the rarely broken rules of Washington: Never bite the hand that feeds you. It is almost unknown for any agency head to publicly criticize the appropriations committee, the men who hold the purse strings so necessary to the life of every administrative agency.

Most agency heads in Washington had rather be caught throwing stones through the stained glass windows of Washington Cathedral than casting doubt on the wisdom and infallibility of the Approations Committee.

• **Another Fight Looms** — This would be a good place for the quarrel between Benson and Congress to end, but unfortunately that is unlikely. His next opponent is the House agriculture commitee, and that battle is scheduled to reach the House floor within a few days. It will be on the issue of high rigids vs. flexible price supports.

That fight will be about as clean as an old-time Tammany election campaign. The committee already has decided, by a little better than a two-to-one vote, that Benson doesn't know what he is talking about when he plugs for flexible price supports.

Chairman Harold Cooley, a battle-seasoned veteran of Washington political wars, backed by 22 other members of his committee, will try mightily to persuade the remaining members of the House on the justness of their cause for high, rigid supports. Cooley may win the battle, but not the war. Not this year, anyway.

Some of the strategy and tactics used by Cooley have been questioned by those who are not so ardently committed to his cause. For one thing, he didn't make any farm leaders swell with pride when he called CIO President Walter Reuther to testify on his farm bill and then publicly praised his testimony as the "greatest farm presentation made by anyone in my 20 years in Congress."

Some 30,000 copies of Reuther's "excellent presentation" are being circulated by authorization of the Committee, reportedly at taxpayers' expense. Naturally, Reuther favored Cooley's bill to restore 90 percent of parity price supports.

• **May Stub Their Toes** — Cotton States congressmen already have stubbed their toes once this session, and a second time is not impossible. Not long ago the Senate voted to increase 1955 cotton acreage by approximately 250,000 acres to take care of small growers and special hardships. The House, earlier, had passed a bill to increase it by 500,000 acres.

That looked just too easy for the wheat boys, who had helped put the cotton bill over. So, Senator Case of South Dakota introduced an amendment, previously unheard of, to give wheat growers an extra million acres, just for good measure.

Cotton Senators said sure, why not, and so they voted to pass out the extra acres for both cotton and wheat. The bill, thus amended, was put up for final vote, with approval confidently expected. Put wait a minute, said the Senate in effect, enough of this back-scratching around here. So it promptly voted down both increases.

Now, both the cotton and the wheat boys are disappointed, and the corn boys, who are getting nothing out of the deal, are snickering behind their hands. Just goes to prove that there is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip.

Nicaraguan Leaders Visitors in Dallas

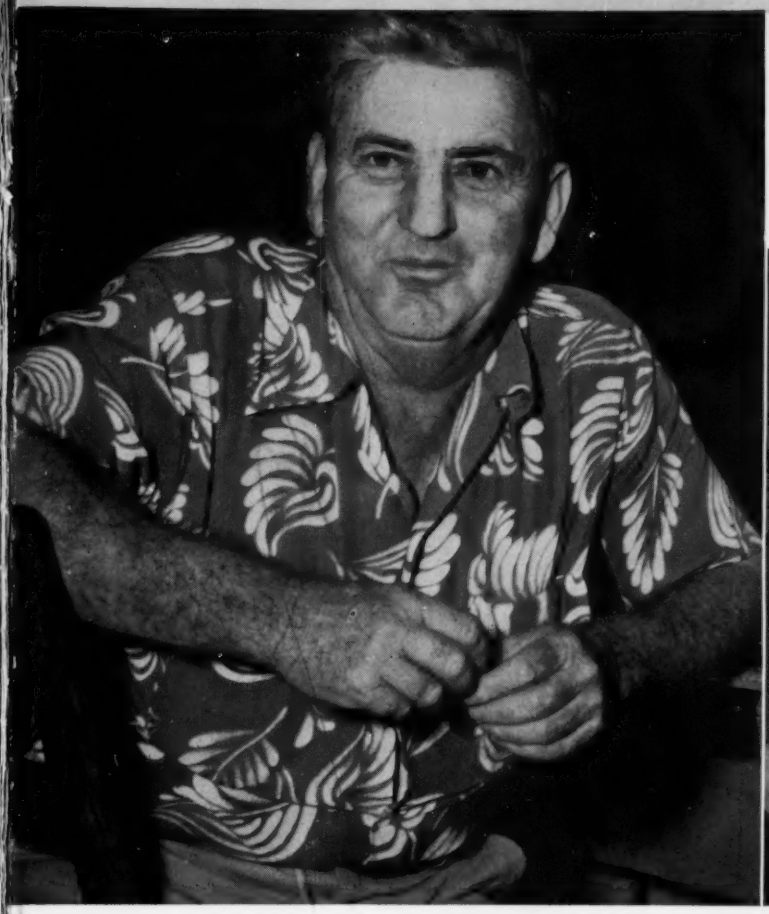
TWO NICARAGUAN LEADERS are shown in this picture during a recent visit to the U.S. in the interest of agricultural and livestock development in that country. In the picture, left to right, are R. Haughton, publisher, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press; Alfredo J. Sacasa of the Instituto de Fomento Nacional (National Development Institute) of Nicaragua; Ray W. Wilson, State Fair of Texas; and Dr. Fernando J. Gonzalez, who heads the Institute's cattle program.

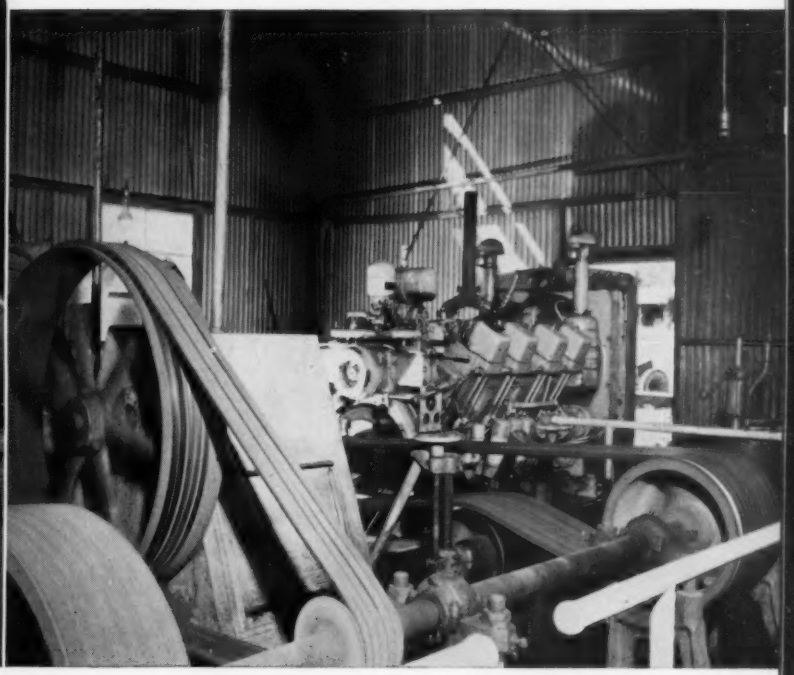
A doctor of veterinary medicine, Doctor Gonzalez is a former student of Texas A. & M. College, while Senor Sacasa studied at Purdue and Michigan. Their present trip to the U.S. is for the purpose of purchasing livestock, studying cotton ginning and oil milling equipment, steel storage buildings and other agricultural and industrial development. While in Texas they visited an oil mill, gin machinery manufacturers, a manufacturer of storage buildings and other points of interest to them. They hope to return during the State Fair of Texas.

"WE GIN A BALE ON ONE GALLON OF FUEL—

A REAL SAVING"

O. K. SPELCE, NEW MARKET, ALABAMA





O. K. Spelce bought his CAT* D17000 Engine in 1948, to power a new Continental 4/80 gin. After six successful seasons, he knows it was a good investment. The engine drives the four saw heads, a twin press, three large fans, a Continental dryer, burr machine and incline cleaner. The gin averages 75 bales a day.

In Mr. Spelce's own words: "Our Cat is doing a good job. We can gin a bale of cotton on one gallon of diesel fuel. That's low-cost ginning. Compare it with the cost of electricity and you really show a saving."

Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines are so simple to operate they require almost no attention. They're thoroughly protected from lint and dust. And their steady power gives smooth, even saw speeds that produce high-quality samples.

Ask any Caterpillar owner about their dependability. In many gins there's never an hour lost due to engine trouble in a whole season. Maintenance costs are low, and the nearby Caterpillar Dealer is ready at any time with good service and genuine factory parts. No matter how many years your Cat Engine works, parts will always be available. There are no "parts orphans" in the Caterpillar line.

See your dealer today. He offers a range of engine sizes up to 520 HP, and among them is the *right* engine for your gin.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.

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MODERN HEAVY-DUTY GIN POWER

In Dallas, April 4-5-6

Officers Re-elected By Texas Ginners

■ ANNUAL MEETING hears discussions of ginning and industry-wide problems. Many entertainment features.

Problems directly related to ginning and broader questions that are of concern to all segments of the cotton industry were reviewed at the business sessions of the forty-second annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association April 4-5-6. As has become an almost-unbroken tradition with the Association, the organization held its meeting in Dallas at the State Fair Grounds.

The need for united action by members of the cotton industry—for settling family differences within the family and working together amicably to solve the many issues which face the entire cotton world—was a theme stressed by a number of speakers on the program.

Combined with the business program were numerous exhibits which each year make this meeting outstanding for ginners and members of allied industries, and many special entertainment features arranged by the host organization, the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc.

Pre-convention activities included a dinner for directors and their wives on Sunday night, at which Judge William McCraw spoke, and meetings of the executive committee and board of directors.

• **Officers Re-elected** — Officers of the Association were continued in office for the coming year. They are Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, president; and W. D. Watkins, Abilene, vice-president.

Ginners and members of allied industries at the convention praised the work that was done by Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, in handling his first convention, and the Association office staff. Martin Tienert, Walburg, a member of the executive committee who assisted with the office details, publication of The Cotton Ginners' Journal and arrangements for the convention, also was praised.

• **Directors** — The Association's executive committee and directors for the past year have been:

Executive committee — Horace Etchison, McAllen; S. N. Reed, O'Brien; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Martin Teinert, Walburg; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; Rufus K. Phillips, Sugarland; Roy Forkner, Lubbock; and the following ex-officio members: Max C. Smith, San Marcos; H. P. Donigan, Brookshire; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon; W. J. Ely, Snyder; and W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock.

Directors— F. E. Wilson, Texarkana; Chester Phillips, Greenville; Ernest Griffith, Sherman; J. L. McCulloch, Dawson; Joe Wier, Covington; Walter Evans, Jr., Lorena; J. E. Morgan, Plum; H. L. Marshall, Jr., Moody; Otto C. Pfluger, Pflugerville; H. D. Madson, Danevang; J. F. Michna, Woodsboro; G. A. Gerdes, Sinton; Maurice Hance, San Benito; John N. Burkhart, Alamo; B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; Gordon Hedrick, Quanah; W. L. Smith, Ralls; Orville Bailey, Anton; Drew Watkins, Sudan; Hermann Chesshir, Brownfield; E. K. Willis, Roscoe; Robert L. Horton, Abilene; and Glenn Camp, Ft. Hancock.

Advisory Directors — Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N.M.; J. B. Greer, La Union, N.M.; W. L. Griffin, Deming, N.M.; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, N.M.; J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La.; L. M. Coco, Alexandria, La.; Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, Okla.; and J. S. Morris, Chickasha, Okla.

• **Exhibits** — The newest things in cotton ginning machinery and supplies and related equipment were displayed throughout the 50,000-square feet of the Agricultural Building and on the grounds adjoining.

Convention sessions were held in the Science Building.

• **Entertainment** — The Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., which provides all of the entertainment for this meeting and handles the details of exhibits and many other arrangements, had an outstanding entertainment program for ginners and their families.

Entertainment was provided before each business session, and the first day brought a tour of Lambert's Green Barn for the women to see many varieties of tropical vegetation. The annual dance was held that night in the Baker Hotel Crystal Ballroom.

Ladies enjoyed an open house Tuesday morning at Arthur A. Everts Co., jewelers, and a bingo party that afternoon in the convention hall. Many ginners and their families also were guests of the Early Birds Tuesday morning on Radio Station WFAA.

Climax of the entertainment was the show Tuesday night at the Ice Arena, which was reserved exclusively for the convention group. More than 200 entertainers presented a two-hour ice show that was enthusiastically received by a large crowd.

The host group for the meeting, the non-profit Gin Machinery and Supply Association, is headed by the following officers and executive committee, all of Dallas: R. Haughton, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, president; D. D. Day, The Murray Co. of Texas, vice-president; A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Co., secretary; L. A. Mindrup, The Stacy Co., treasurer; and H. R. Carlson, International Harvester Co.; U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power & Light Co.; and E. J. Pflanz, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co.

• **First Business Session** — President Jerome Jalufka of Robstown called the initial business meeting to order Monday afternoon and S. N. Reed, O'Brien, president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and past president of the Texas organization, gave the invocation.

Dr. R. Buford Brandis, associate economist, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, called on the government to develop a positive foreign economic program to increase consumption of cotton and cotton textiles in destitute regions.

"If the rest of the world outside North America could increase its use of cotton goods to only one-third of the U.S. average, all the spindles and looms now in exisetnce would be inadequate to meet the need—and millions of new acres of cotton would be required," Doctor Brandis said.

"This," he emphasized, "is a goal worthy of our best efforts."

Dr. Arthur A. Smith, vice-president of the First National Bank, Dallas, and a popular speaker on economic subjects, was another featured speaker at the opening business session.

Doctor Smith pointed out that conditions today in the stock market cannot be compared with 1929, citing many factors that are different. Neither world conditions nor the thinking of business leaders and the public are as they were at the time of the 1929 crash, he said.

• **Tuesday Morning** — Two men who are widely known throughout the industry—Clifton Kirkpatrick of the National Cotton Council and Jack F. Criswell of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, both of

(Continued on Page 42)

1956 Convention Dates March 26-27-28

March 26-27-28 will be the dates for the 1956 convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at the State Fair Grounds in Dallas. The dates for next year's meeting were announced as the Association concluded its 1955 meeting with excellent attendance, including the largest registration of women in history. Final figures on male registration are not available yet, but the total will compare well with other years. Dates were set early for the 1956 meeting to avoid any conflict with Easter.

Photoviews of Texas Ginners' Meeting

■ 1—Senator Crawford Martin of Hillsboro, ginner and legislative leader in Texas, is shown on the opposite page responding to the address of welcome that opened the annual Texas ginners' meeting in Dallas.

■ 2—Association directors are pictured at their meeting Monday morning, April 4, before the sessions opened.

■ 3—Leaders of the Texas association shown here, left to right, are Horace Etchison of McAllen, chairman of the executive committee; Jerome Jalufka of Robstown, president; W. D. Watkins of Abilene, vice-president; and Ed Bush of Dallas, executive vice-president.

■ 4—Clifton Kirkpatrick, left, of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, and Dr. Buford Brandis, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Washington, were two speakers featured on the program.

■ 5—S. N. Reed, left, of O'Brien, president of the National Ginners' Association, chats with Roy Forkner of Lubbock, who was presented the Texas ginner of the year award by Reed.

■ 6—Practically everyone in Edmondson, Texas, came to the convention. Pictured here are some of the employees and members of the family from Farmers Gin, Edmondson, who attended. The gin is operated by partners Clark Crader and B. C. Goree.

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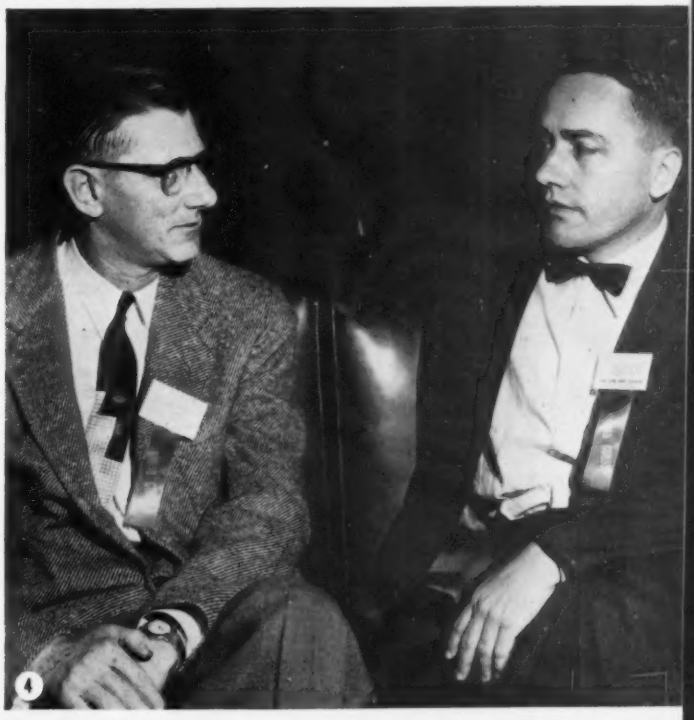

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Where Does MARGARINE Stand Now?

As the Fifth Independence Day of repeal of federal tax nears, the head of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers reports notable gains made in this address delivered at the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention in Dallas on April 5.

By S. F. RIEPMA

I APPRECIATE the opportunity to participate here in your fine convention today. I want to make a report to you on the margarine situation as it stands today, with particular reference to cottonseed oil. For the title I can't think of anything better than 8.3 Pounds Per Person—and Ahead.

A good report needs a text. And so I have chosen the words of a very wise man, who said: "There is no more sure tie between friends than when they are united in their objects and wishes." Well, you who have built the state's ginning industry to its modern peak and we who have labored to build the modern margarine that two-thirds of our American families use daily have been united in a great endeavor. Great, not so much because we have achieved a measure of success, but because our effort and our unity were pledged to a principle. All human organizations need the fire of a principle, something beyond mere self-interest. We have enjoyed this inestimable advantage in the course of developing a greater market for margarine. We have worked for a principle in which we profoundly believe—that all American products should enjoy fair competition in the market place. Largely, I think, because our cooperation has been founded upon that principle, it has been rewarded with substantial success.

• **Independence Day Near** — It is only a dozen weeks until the fifth anniversary of the repeal of federal taxes on margarine. That was our Independence Day. What has happened?

Those who predicted that margarine consumption would triple itself within a few years were wrong. Those who predicted the ruin of the dairy industry were wrong. Those who predicted that margarine would continue to grow, that it would fill a postitive need in our food economy and a dynamic market for cottonseed and other American vegetable oils in our farm economy, were right.

It is no reflection on the average age of all of us here to say that most of us easily remember when margarine rated a low two to three pounds usage per person, on the average; when it was publicly stigmatized; when millions of farmers and consumers did not understand it was a good pure food, offering equal or better nutrition at less cost. Now annual production has just marked a new record high of some 1,364,000,000 pounds. And with the 8.3 pounds per person, margarine and butter are nearly at the same consumption level. Our gains in volume have not been sensational—an average of about 10 percent increase each year since 1945—but they have been solid.

The gains in public opinion have been startling. Today, margarine is accepted by the great mass of the people. Margarine is being rapidly recognized for what it is—a basic, essential national resource; a step forward in the progressive development of better products at real savings to consumers and benefits to producers of ingredients that once were cast out on the waste heap. Yet I would say that margarine has just begun.

Many believe that margarine's rise really commenced with the introduction into it on a large scale, during the thirties, of cottonseed oil. The main ingredients now are cottonseed and soybean oil. Last year we used 396 million pounds of refined cotton oil, the equivalent of roughly 7,140,000 acres of cotton, or three-fourths of the total Texas crop. Thus, margarine continues to be cottonseed oil's second largest market, valued at about $55 million per year.

• **Price Hurts Cottonseed Oil** — Some ask me, Why does not cotton oil usage in margarine rise in the same ratio as total production? Since 1950, the product has increased 46 percent. Cotton oil used has fluctuated—it has been as high as 62 percent of all fats and oils used, and as low as 28 percent.

The reason for this is a simple one. It is price.

Both cottonseed oil and soybean oil are now practically interchangeable in margarine. The competition between different margarine brands is intense; it has offered real price bargains to the housewife. The struggle for those precious square inches in the grocer's refrigerated cabinet, and on Mrs. America's table, goes on relentlessly and unceasingly, between different margarines, between margarine and other spreads and shortenings, between margarine and many other sources of calories in the diet—did you know, just for example, that potato chips are 40 percent fat, and that a substantial quantity of the calories we eat in the form of fat comes from "invisible" parts of meat, gravies, sauces, dresses and so on? A study of the past several years shows that cotton oil priced relatively high to soybean and other fats and oil tends to lose its place in margarine. On the other hand, when the price of cottonseed oil goes down relative to the others, margarine makers promptly reach for it.

And so in late 1953 and through 1954 manufacturers responded to a more favorable cotton oil price by raising their takings of your oil. During that period, the price of soybean oil went up seven percent, and its usage in margarine decreased slightly. Cotton oil's price lowered four percent; we used 44 percent more of it, than in 1953. The forces of the market must rule, and they rule irresistibly. All indications are that this year we will take well over 400 million pounds of your excellent oil. Most American margarines today contain it to some degree.

• **Margarine Must Fight** — What of the prospects for enlarging this consumption? We are at the stage where every new pound of consumption must be fought for with good quality, attractive price, and sound merchandising and promotion and lots of each. And so our questions are: Can margarine claim a greater share of the food fats market? What about its competitors? What long-range factors may encourage the expansion of the vegetable spread?

So far as our dietary habits go, margarine and all other high-energy foods admittedly face a problem. A large number of people today appear to think that, somehow, foods like margarine are not good for them—that they automatically provoke overweight and all its related ills. This is a serious error. Food fats are basic. They are an essential part of the normal diet. Margarine, in particular, provides a standard of energy and vitamin A—15,000 U. S. P. units per pound. Science informs us that we should have some fats in our food. We are telling the up-to-date nutritional story of margarine in various ways; for example, through a new handy manual for teachers and others, called Fats and Your Diet. In this way we are promoting cottonseed oil in what, in all modesty, is I think one of its most attractive forms.

Even so, margarine faces a lot of real competition. Don't misunderstand me: We like competition, and we think we can win. There are, of course, different kinds of competition. There is the kind that still persists, fostered by interests holding to the delusion that laws can stop progress, in the form of anti-margarine laws. Two states—Wisconsin and Minnesota—still prohibit yellow margarine. Five states maitain their taxes on margarine, from a nickel to twenty cents a pound. Twelve states impose license fees on dealers and manufactur-

(Continued on Page 48)

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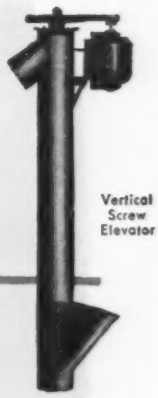
Grain Blower & Exhaust Fan

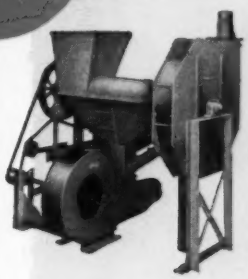


Vertical Screw Elevator

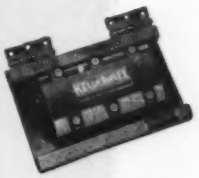
Cob Crusher for making Poultry Litter

Corn Cutter and Grader with Aspirator

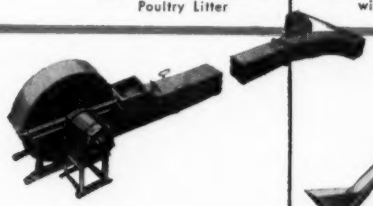
Vertical Feed Mixer ½ to 5 tons



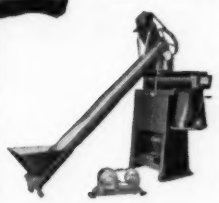
Corn Sheller with blowers for grain and cobs



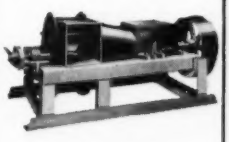
Magnetic Separator protects mill machinery



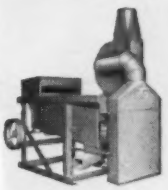
Forced Air Carloader with motor or belt drive



Twin Molasses Mixer

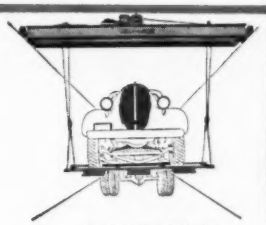


Regular and Pitless Corn Shellers

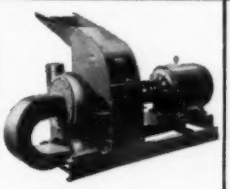


Corn Scalper with or without air cleaner

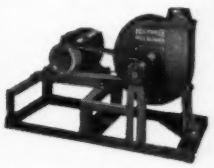
Chain Drag in double and single geared types



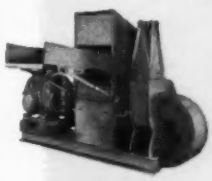
Electric Truck Hoist cuts handling costs



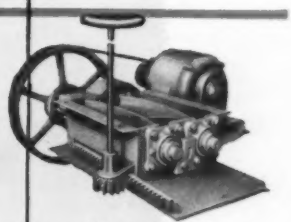
Model "M" Hammermill with direct connected motor



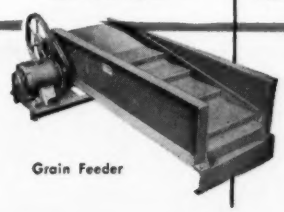
Attrition Mill Blowers for any size plant



Model "S" Wide Throat Hammermill



Corn Crusher and Feed Regulator



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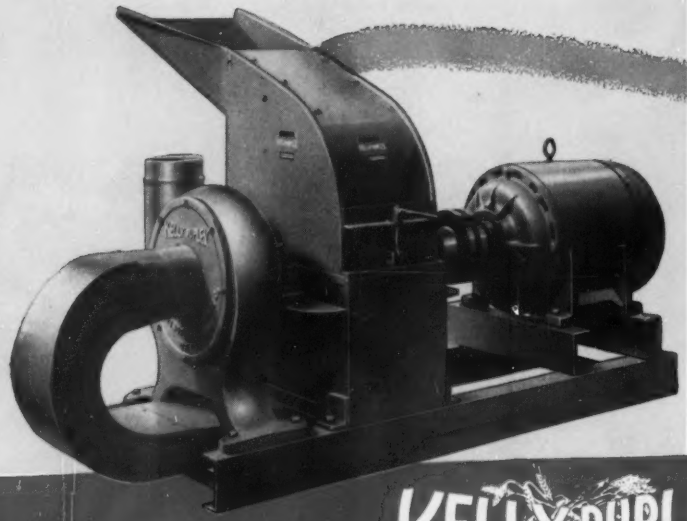
- ☐ Model "S" Hammermill
- ☐ Model "M" Hammermill
- ☐ Vertical Screw Elevator
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Attrition Mill Blower
- ☐ Corn Crusher-Regulator
- ☐ Grain Feeder
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Twin Molasses Mixer
- ☐ Electric Bag Cleaner
- ☐ Complete Line Catalog



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* *We unconditionally guarantee that a Kelly Duplex Hammermill will grind more feed with the same power, conditions being equal, than any other hammermill on the market. If you are not completely satisfied, you are free to return the machine within 30 days after arrival at destination, by prepaid freight, for refund of full purchase price.*

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In Address at Lubbock

Functions and Availability Of Phosphorus Outlined

■ **PAPER presented at recent Agricultural Chemical Conference by Agricultural Director, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has information of value to farmers, ginners and crushers.**

By ARTHUR M. SMITH

THE AVAILABILITY to crop plants of the fertilizer phosphorus compounds after application in soils is a matter of great importance to farmers and to fertilizer manufacturers. Many of the basic principles governing the "availability," or solubility and the absorption and assimilation of phosphorus by plants are understood. But much work needs to be done to learn more about the reactions in the soil by which the phosphorus in some fertilizer compounds is made less available, and the phosphorus in other fertilizer compounds is made more available than in the forms in which it was applied.

It is known that ammonium, sodium, and potassium phosphates, and certain organic phosphates such as the glycerol phosphates, penetrate most soils more readily than do the calcium phosphates. In general, phosphates combined with the mono-valent bases, ammonium, sodium, or potassium, are the most soluble and available; those combined with di-valent bases, calcium or magnesium, are less soluble and usually less available; and those combined with tri-valent bases, iron and/or aluminum, are mostly insoluble, and usually are considered to be almost unavailable to plants.

Of course, the extent of penetration of the soluble phosphorus fertilizer compounds is greater in light sandy soils than in soils high in colloidal clay or organic matter. Dependent on the ratio of silicon dioxide to iron and aluminum oxides ($Si\ O_2/R_2O_3$), and on the concentration of calcium or hydrogen ions, this deeper penetration may or may not ultimately result in an appreciably greater fixation.

• **Functions Discussed** — Some of the functions of phosphorus in plant nutrition which have long been observed are:

1. Stimulates early root formation and growth;
2. Gives rapid and vigorous start to plants;
3. Hastens maturity of crops;
4. Is required for seed formation and phospho-protein in the germ plasm;
5. Increases the ratio of grain and fruit to stalk;
6. Increases winter-hardiness of fall-seeded grains and grasses.

Although phosphorus has long been known as the reproductive element, just how it is used in plants to accomplish these many observed effects has not been well understood. Accordingly, a special release by Science Service from Berkley, Calif., and published in the newspapers under Jan. 9, 1955, date line, is extremely important and very significant. This release, as it appeared in the Jan. 10 issue of the Baltimore Sun, reads in part as follows:

"Discovery of the complete process of photosynthesis, explaining how the green plant makes food out of the energy of the sunlight and air, water and chemicals, has been achieved and reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science . . . . A team of University of California scientists, headed by Dr. Daniel I. Arnon, have achieved this important step after six years of research . . .

"The whole process of photosynthesis takes place within the small particles in plant tissue that contain the green pigment called chlorophyll. These chloroplasts, as they are called, are the plants' food factories. The manufacturing process takes three steps:

1. "The energy of sunlight is used to break down the water into hydrogen and oxygen. Part of the oxygen goes off into the air. Part is used to build vitamins and a phosphate, adenosine triphosphate, called ATP, which are needed in the process.

2. "Inorganic phosphate is changed to this ATP without need of atmospheric oxygen. This phosphorylation needs three vitamins made within the chloroplast, riboflavin or B-2, Vitamin K, and Vitamin C.

3. "With the aid of ATP and hydrogen, carbon is captured, some given off as carbon dioxide, and some used in the starch, fructose sugar, and other chemicals that photosynthesis produces.

"This may seem complex, but it is one of the most important processes in the world, and until now its details have been a major mystery . . . When the University of California group was able to isolate the little green particles from spinach and make them function outside the living plant, the way opened to the solution of photosynthesis . . . Man is no longer so much overawed by the complexity of the living cell, for he has analyzed photosyythesis, just as he has made chemicals that were once thought to be the monopoly of nature."

• **Shows Need For Phosphorus** — This discovery of the vital function of phosphorus in photosynthesis emphasizes the importance of having enough phosphorus available to plants at the time of germination and emergence of the cotyledons through the surface of the soil, and continuously throughout the early growth of the plant. It emphasizes the importance of water-soluble phosphorus in fertilizers, and placement of the fertilizer close enough that the little seedling roots will get to it before the phosphorus content of the seed has been entirely used up in the growth of the seedling. It makes it even more important that we learn more about the reactions and processes by which soil phosphorus becomes available, and fertilizer phosphorus may be kept more available and the reversion reactions reduced or delayed.

Phosphorus in mineral soils is usually less than the nitrogen content, and much less than either the potassium, calcium, or magnesium. Most of the phosphorus in soils is unavailable to plants. Although most crops contain, and therefore remove from the soil, only ¼ to ⅓ as much phosphorus as nitrogen or potassium, most of the heavy fertilizer-consuming states apply much more phosphorus in fertilizers than is removed by the crops. This is due to the fixation or "reversion" of the applied phosphorus.

The native mineral soil phosphorus is present as Fluorapatite, which on weathering changes successively to Carbonate-Hydroxy-and Oxy-apatites and to Tricalcium phosphate, and as the basic iron and aluminum phosphates, Dufrenite, Wavellite, Strengite, and Variscite. From none of these is the phosporus sufficiently available to plants to meet growth requirements when nitrogen and potash are raised to high fertility levels.

Soil organic matter usually contains from 30 to 50 percent of the total phosphorus in the soil. It is present mostly as phytin compounds, nucleic acids, and phospholipids, all protein decomposition products. Although phytin is absorbed directly by plants, it combines with iron and aluminum in acid soils, and with calcium in alkaline soils, and is thereby made unavailable. Nucleic acids are absorbed by clays and made unavailable, especially by montmorillonite. Liming acid soils to reduce the reactivity of iron and aluminum is important to the availability both of inorganic phosphorus applied in fertilizers, or of organic phosphorus returned to the soil in crop residues.

Although the lime in calcareous soils makes the organic phophorus applied in fertilizers less available, it does not seem immediately to revert the organic phosphorus applied in manures, green manures, and crop residues because of the organic acids formed in the early stages of decomposition. Also there is little doubt that presence of sodium bicarbonate and carbonate in alkaline soils converts part of both the mineral and organic phosphorus to available sodium phosphates. Much more information is needed both as to the amounts, percentage of total, rate and extent of change and the reactions by which it takes place. It is doubtful if such reactions and conversions to available sodium phosphates are significant or important in alkaline soils that are also calcareous because tri-calcium phosphate is precipitated from the soil moisture by an excess of soluble sodium compounds. This explains in part the advantage of using acid-forming ammonium phosphate instead of calcium phosphate in combating increasing soil alkalinity.

• **Only Part Used First Year** — Crops actually recover or take up the first year only a small part of the fertilizer phosphorus applied. In a paper published in Soil Science, Vol. 68, 1949, Krantz, Nelson, Welch and Hall showed only 3.4 percent to 18.2 percent recovery by corn, potatoes, and soybeans, using radioactive phosphorus as a means of measuring. In spite of every precaution a major portion of the fertilizer phosphorus will be reverted to less available forms in the soil, to become available again only through weathering processes as influenced by soil management practices. The organic acids from

(Continued on Page 36)

ACMI Holds 3-Day Meeting In Palm Beach, Florida

The sixth annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., adjourned April 2 following a three-day program in the Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

Foreign Trade Policy of the United States was discussed the first day of the session, March 31, by Dr. O. Glenn Saxon, professor of economics at Yale University. J. Craig Smith, ACMI president, delivered his annual message, and a five-minute newscast was presented.

Addresses on the subject of Marketing and Distribution were made by Dr. M. K. Horne of Memphis, chief economist with the National Cotton Council; J. W. Newman of New York City, president of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.; and T. V. Houser of Chicago, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

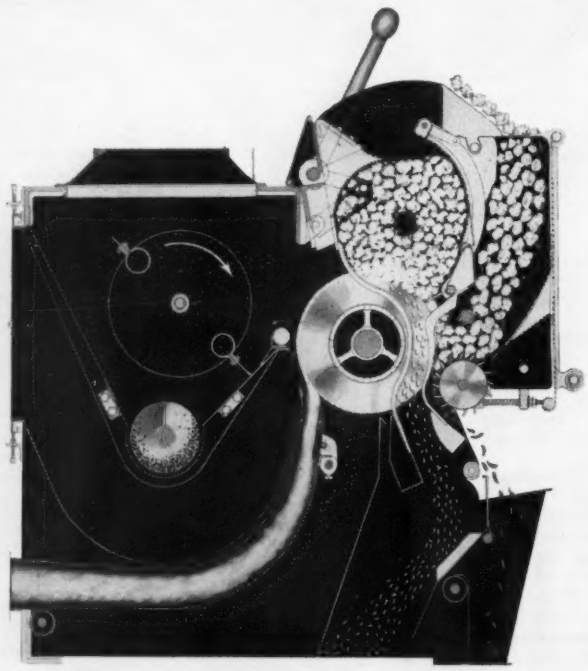
James O. Eastland, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, was guest speaker the last day of the meeting. A five-minute newscast followed Smith's presentation of resolutions, and H. K .Hallett, chairman, gave the nominating committee's report.

Entertainment included a reception March 31 in the Florida Room of the hotel. Hosts were the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. The ACMI was host April 1 for a reception in the Florida Room, and an outdoor steak dinner and water ballet were given for members and guests on the Biltmore Terrace.

A luncheon meeting was held by the new board of directors April 2 in the hotel's Coral Room.

Will Serve Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners

OFFICERS elected at the annual convention of Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association in Biloxi, as reported in The Press on March 26, are shown here. Front row, left to right, are John T. Carroll, Gilbert, La., president; G. D. Brown, Lyon, Miss., vice-president for Mississippi; and Dan P. Logan, Gilliam, La., vice-president for Louisiana. Standing are Gordon Marks, vice-president and secretary, left, and Garner M. Lester, treasurer, both of Jackson, Miss., and both re-elected.



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SEE Coronet APRIL ISSUE "NEW BUG KILLERS"

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

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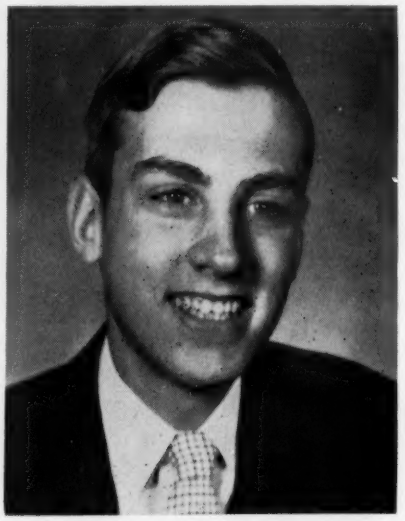
Memory of Ginner's Son Honored by Foundation

The Wally Bohannon-Hodgkin's Research Foundation, Houston, Texas, has been formed in memoriam of Wallace Frank (Wally) Bohannon, 18-year-old victim of Hodgkin's Disease.

The disease, cancer of the lymphatic system, killed young Bohannon March 14 in a Houston hospital. He was the



WALLACE F. BOHANNON

son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Bohannon of Plainview, Texas. His father is owner of the Hale County Gin of Plainview and the Bohannon Gin, Floydada.

Formerly The Tissue Culture Research Foundation, The Wally Bohannon-Hodgkin's Foundation was formed with the following trustees: Ben Barbee of Anderson, Clayton and Co. of Abilene, business adviser and consultant for the foundation; Bohannon, business administrator; Dr. J. M. Rose, assistant professor in Baylor University College of Medicine and member of the consultant staff of Texas Children's Hospital, medical director; and E. N. Bender, Houston attorney, legal adviser.

These trustees serve without pay, and donations are used in supporting a research project to produce anti-serum for the treatment of Hodgkin's and in investigating basic knowledge and treatment methods for the disease.

In time, the foundation has said that it hopes to give also, support to scientists doing research in leukemia, sarcoma and other cancer diseases allied with Hodgkins.

Khapra Beetle Information Available in California

California Department of Agriculture has announced treating procedures approved for use as a basis of certification of products regulated by the Khapra beetle quarantine. The announcement lists methods for using gastight tarpaulins, tarpaulin fumigation and laminated paper in fumigation.

Khapra beetle control studies are the subject of an article in the March issue of California Agriculture, published by the University of California. The article says preliminary results of tests with fumigants and dusts give promise of effective treatment.

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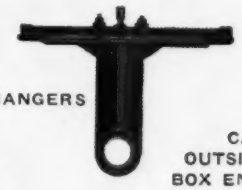
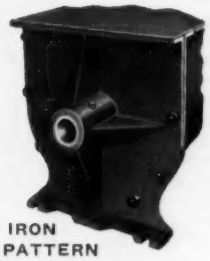
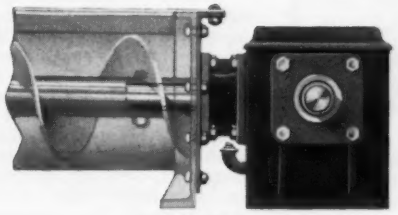


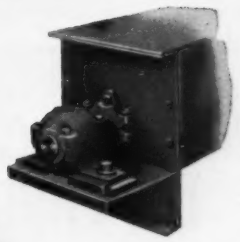
HANGERS



CAST IRON OUTSIDE PATTERN BOX END WITH FEET



ENCLOSED COUNTERSHAFT BOX ENDS



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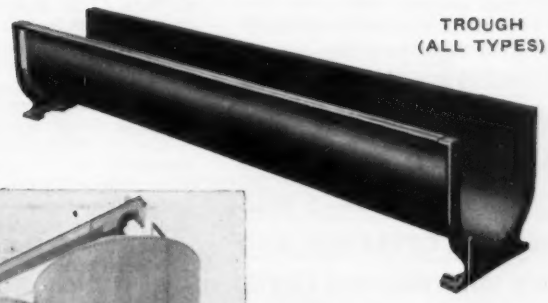
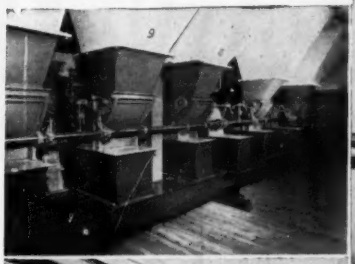
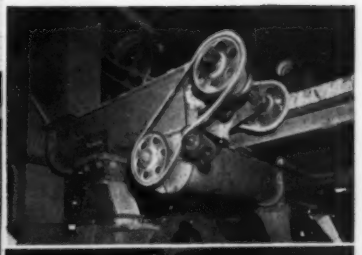


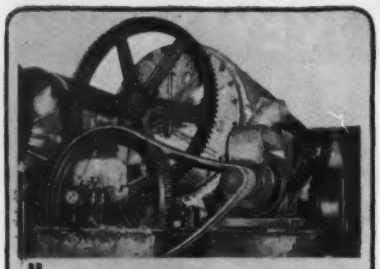
TROUGH (ALL TYPES)

CG-5005





Industrial Division **CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY** Birmingham, Alabama



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• Oil Chemists Plan Three Meetings

ARRANGEMENTS are completed for the entertainment and program features of the forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held in New Orleans April 17-20, with headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel.

The technical program will include a number of papers of outstanding interest in the field of both applied and background research on the processing of oilseeds, fats and oils, as well as the chemistry and chemical modifications of these materials. In addition, entertainment features have been planned to appeal to all those in attendance, officials of the Society report.

A mixer sponsored by Southern Cotton Oil Co. will be the initial social event, Sunday, April 17. There will be the usual past presidents' dinner, with the time and place to be announced later. The golf tournament will be held on the afternoon of April 19. A harbor tour on the yacht Good Neighbor has been arranged for those who do not play golf. The annual banquet and dance is scheduled for Tuesday evening. Awards will be presented at a special luncheon to be held on Wednesday, April 20.

Special events for the ladies, planned by Mrs. C. H. Fisher and her committee include a number of features which have made New Orleans world famous for gracious living. On Monday morning, April 18, the ladies will have a breakfast at Brennans and will then take a guided stroll through the French Quarter. There will be coffee at the Roosevelt on Tuesday morning and that afternoon a tour of five of the loveliest antebellum homes in the beautiful Garden District followed by tea at the Magee School. A buffet luncheon has been arranged for Wednesday at the New Orleans Yacht Club.

The regular business meetings of the Society for the transaction of business and announcement of election results and meetings of various technical and administrative committees will be held during the week.

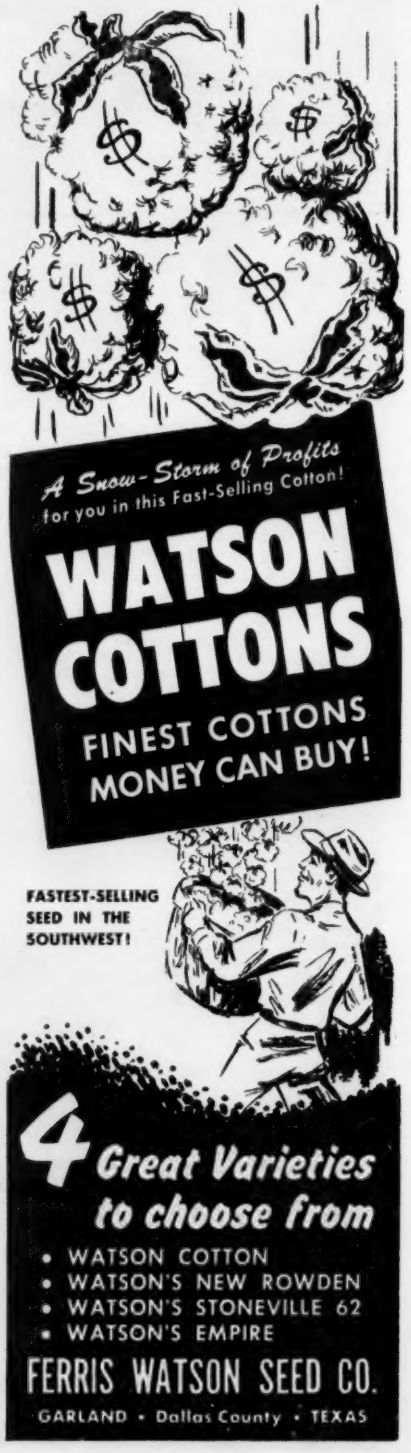
Immediately following the New Orleans meeting, plans for the seventh short course sponsored by the Society will be developed further, under the direction of G. A. Crapple, Wilson and Co., Chicago, general chairman. The course will be held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Aug. 1-5, in cooperation with the Extension Division. The subject will be Analytical Techniques.

The tentative program, as announced by S. E. Tierney, Swift and Co., Chicago, will be as follows: Monday—sampling, determination of impurities, loss determinations, color and bleach, melting, solidification, and consistency; Tuesday — flavor evaluation, stability and rancidity, performance testing, X-ray spectroscopy, ultraviolet spectroscopy, and infrared spectroscopy; Wednesday — dilatometry, chromatography, and fractional distillation; Thursday—fractional solvent crystallization, Craig countercurrent extraction, microscopy, instrumental analysis, automation, and statistical methods; Friday—measurement of chain length, measurement of unsaturation, determination of hydroxyl groups, triglyceride structure, process control, and establishment of specifications and standards.

Another event on the AOCS calendar will be the fall meeting in Philadelphia, Oct. 10-12, at the Bellvue-Stratford Hotel, with P. E. Ronzone of C. F. Simonin's Sons, Inc., as chairman. This will be the first time that the Society has met in Philadelphia.

Farm Safety Week in July

President Eisenhower has proclaimed the week of July 24 as Farm Safety Week. The proclamation called attention to the fact that accidents kill 14,000 farm persons each year.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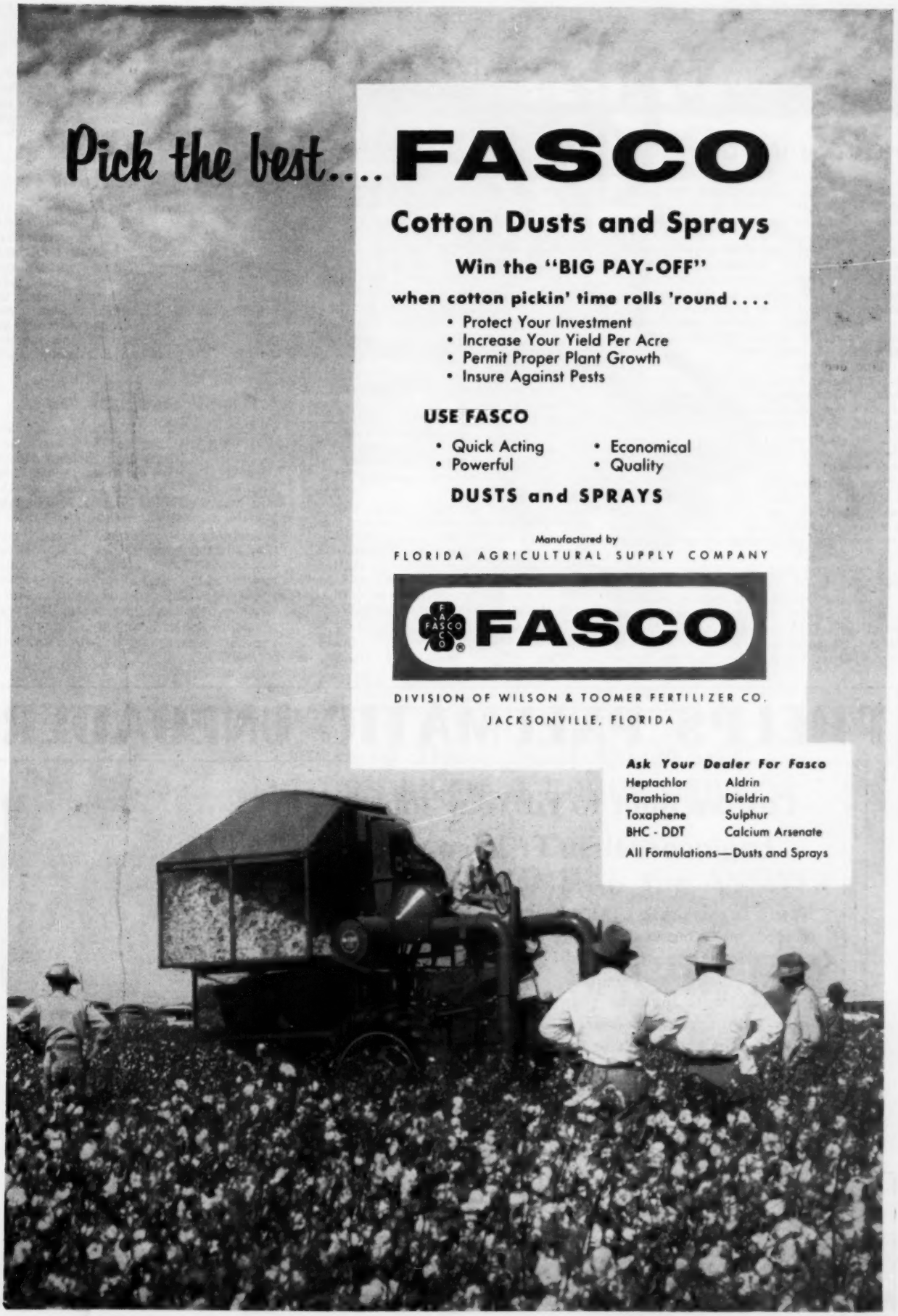
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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Quality of 1954 Crop

CENSUS BUREAU has released the following information about the quality of 1954-55 cotton ginnings. Upland cotton ginned this season contained slightly smaller proportions of Good Middling and Strict Middling than a year earlier, but a somewhat larger proportion of Middling cotton. The proportion of Strict Low Middling in the 1954 crop was the largest since 1949. Low Middling and lower white grades comprised a much smaller proportion of total ginnings than a year earlier.

The decrease in the proportion of 1-1/16 inches cotton and rather sharp increases in the proportions of some of the shorter staples were significant features of the staple distribution of the crop. Cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches comprised the smallest proportion of ginnings and the lengths 31/32 inch and 1 inch comprised the largest proportions since the 1947 crop. Staples 7/8 inch and shorter were proportionately much larger than a year ago when these lengths comprised the smallest proportion of ginnings on record.

American Egyptian cotton ginned during the 1954-55 season revealed about the same proportion of cotton in Grade 1 and 2 as the previous season. Staple length of 1-7/16 inches accounted for the larger proportion of ginnings this season whereas 1-1/2 inches had the larger proportion last year. Grade 1 accounted for 14 percent of the current crop against 17 percent a year earlier, Grade 2 about 32 percent against 37 percent, Grade 3 approximately 23 percent against about 22 percent, Grade 4 nearly 14 percent the same as last year, Grade 5 and lower 17 percent against 10 percent. Staple lengths 1-1/2 inches and longer comprised 35 percent of the crop this season against 51 percent last year and 1-7/16 inches and shorter 65 percent against 49 percent.

• Farm Zoning Discussed

ZONING to protect agricultural lands from encroachment from non-farm activities was one of the topics discussed at the recent San Francisco meeting of the agricultural committee of California State Chamber of Commerce. Former USDA Assistant Secretary J. Earl Coke addressed a luncheon meeting of the group.

Zoning, its advocates point out, can help to prevent needless conversion of rich agricultural land to other uses. In Canta Clara County, Californians say, 89,000 acres of farm land were shifted to other uses from 1946 to 1953, and there will be no productive land in farms by 1960 if the present trend continues.

Santa Clara County adopted a zoning ordinance which, in effect, says:

"This is good farm land. Its soil is more suitable for agriculture than for other uses. It contributes valuable food resources and supports much of the county's industry and employment. It has aesthetic value and makes the county a more pleasant place to live. Therefore this soil shall be used exclusively for agriculture and its farmers shall be protected against urban taxes and urban interference with farm operations."

• To Join Midsouth Event

PLANS already are being made for the fifth annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, to be held in Memphis at the Fairgrounds March 11-13, 1956. Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association will join in the event next year, holding their annual convention during the exhibit, as the Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' groups already are doing. Other sponsors of the meeting are the Louisana and Mississippi Delta Councils.

• Biggest Water Tank Low

LAKE MEAD, the West's biggest water tank, has dropped to the lowest level since it was bottled up behind Hoover Dam back in the Thirties. Reports from Boulder City, Nev., say that the 115-mile-long artificial lake is 106 feet below the normal water level.

And, out in California, Merced Irrigation District reports that Lake McClure has only 93,266 acre feet of water, against 161,604 a year ago. Growers were permitted to start using water a week earlier than last season, but cautioned to use it sparingly. The 1954 irrigation season lasted from March 27 to Sept. 10.

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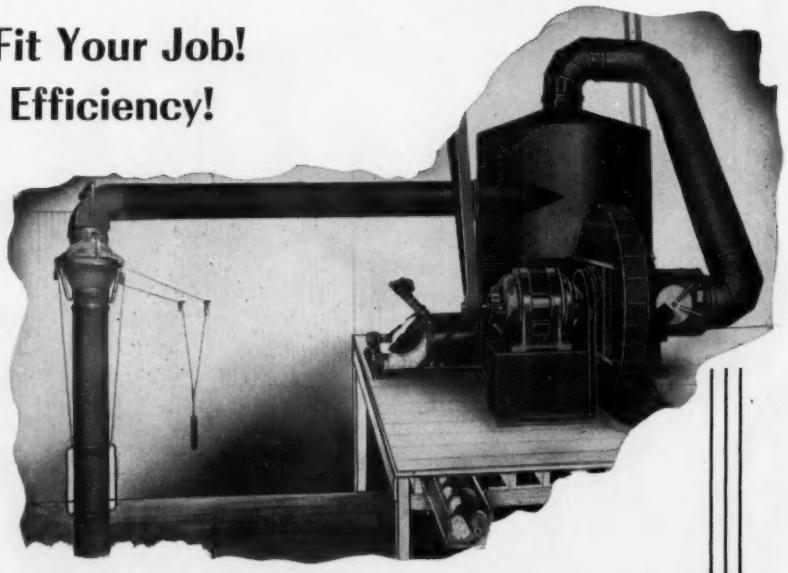

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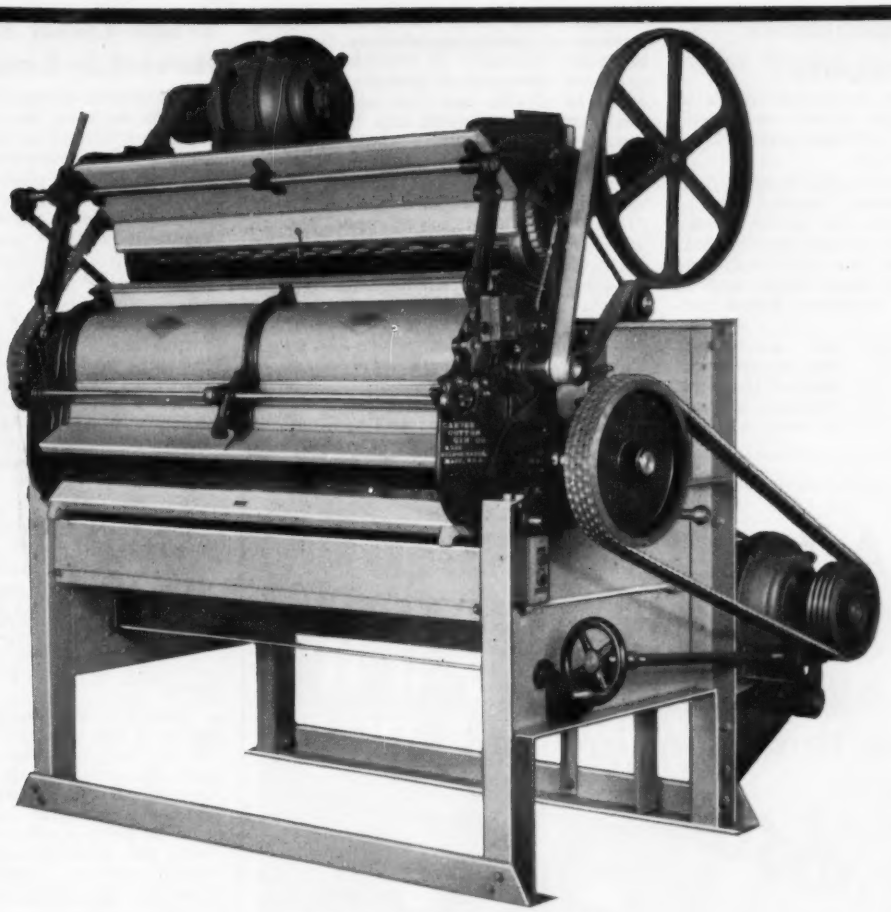

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To Tim D. Lyles, ex-mayor of Ralls, Texas, and a farmer there since 1915, livestock and cropping have proved to be a natural combination.

"I primarily am a cotton farmer, just like almost all other Crosby County farmers, but I have had cattle on my place for so long it would seem unnatural to be without them," Lyles, who has 500 acres of irrigated lands and 32 head of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, says.

"Actually, it doesn't take much more work to combine your farming program. The cattle are grazing most of the time, and if you have a permanent pasture available, you can devote most of your time to cropping."

Lyles, who was the "Outstanding Farmer of the Crosby County Soil Conservation District," in 1953, has only 14 acres of permanent pasture now, but with the alfalfa hay that he bales each year, he seldom has to buy feed for his livestock.

For several years, Lyles had his program arranged so that he had permanent pasture for his herd the year round. "It's pretty hard to do now, though, with drouth hitting every year," he explained.

Lyles keeps his pasture in sudan and wheat.

In his annual farming program, Lyles grows cotton, grain sorghums and wheat. This year, he has a 140-acre cotton allotment and a 115-acre wheat allotment. All of his land can be irrigated; he has 140 acres bench leveled and has installed 4,900 feet of concrete pipe.

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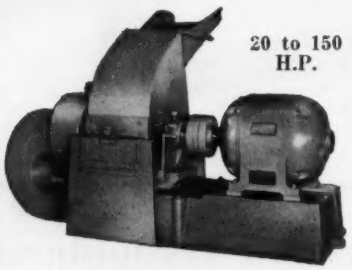

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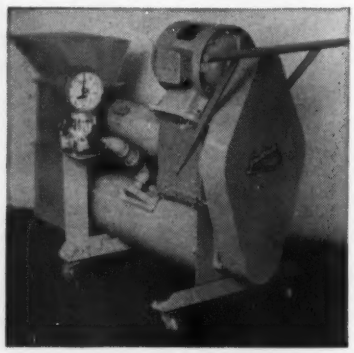

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World Castor Bean Harvest Is Large

World production of castor beans last year is believed to have approximated the large harvest of 1953, with the preliminary forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service placing total output at 559,000 short tons compared with the revised estimate of about 562,000 tons produced in 1953.

The only significant changes from 1953 appear to have been in Brazil, where production reportedly is up 12 percent, and in the United States, where output has dropped sharply to less than one-third the previous year's crop. No allowance has been made for any change in the volume of output estimated to be produced normally in the Soviet Union and Manchuria, and estimates of production in some producing areas are not available as yet.

Roughly 60 to 70 percent of the estimated world production of castor beans originates in Brazil and India. On the basis of reported statistics, Brazil is the major producer. However, the estimates reported for the major producing states in India cover only the pure crops of castor beans and do not include the considerable acreage sown mixed with other crops.

United States farmers planted 36,500 acres to castor beans in 1954, which was 75 percent less than plantings in 1953 and the smallest since the government inaugurated a program in 1951 to encourage domestic production. Production in 1953 is estimated at 25,675 tons, with the government's guaranteed minimum price to farmers three cents less than for the 1953-crop beans.

The production and procurement program for castor beans which has been in effect during each of the last four years will not be continued this year, since USDA officials feel that the current national strategic stockpile objective for castor oil has been met.

Cotton Authority To Speak

W. A. WOOTEN, cotton authority and vice-president of the First National Bank of Memphis, will be the principal speaker at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association. The meeting will be held April 12 at the Hotel Noble in Blytheville, Ark.

• Southwest Can Meet Mills' Fiber Needs

KINDS of cotton needed by mills of the U.S. and foreign countries are listed in a statement issued by Dr. Earl E. Berkley, chairman, subcommittee on improvement of cotton and cottonseed, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Doctor Berkley is director of Anderson, Clayton & Co. fiber and spinning laboratory in Houston. An article by him on climatic conditions and cotton production appeared March 26 in The Press.

The statement of the cotton improvement committee chairman points out that continuous changes in cotton's competition, improvements in processing and finishing cotton fabrics, increasing labor costs, and changes in consumer demands have changed the mill requirements for cotton. Each year mills produce a higher percentage of yarn numbers above 20s and a smaller percentage of coarse yarns below 20s. The finer yarns require a longer staple and a more carefully selected fiber for each requirement.

Rayon and other staple fibers have taken a certain percentage of the market formerly supplied by 1-1/8 inches and longer staple cotton. Cottons 15/16 inch and shorter and 1-1/8 inches and longer have, therefore, become excess; whereas, staple lengths in the range of 1 inch and 1-3/32 inches are gradually becoming shorter in supply.

As these changes take place, the relative prices of the different staple lengths also change, as shown by the following table:

	13/16"	7/8"	15/16"	1"	1-1/16"
1951-52	—141	—106	Even	+52	+107
1952-53	—280	—199	Even	+80	+148
1953-54	—228	—158	Even	+81	+153
1954-55 to date (rev.)	—252	—177	Even	+101	+194
Present (rev.)	—272	—199	Even	+114	+120
Memphis (present) (revised)	N.Q.	—205	Even	+155	+325

Differences between 13/16 inch and 1-1/16 inches have increased 264 points since 1951. As the stocks of short staple cotton in the farm loan tend to build up, these differences will continue to widen.

A study of the weather data and varieties of cotton grown in Texas indicates that many areas are growing cottons that are shorter than needed by industry; whereas, they could grow longer staples. The farmers in those areas should carefully study experiment station data and market values to determine if they can not grow cottons that are bringing higher premiums and which will probably bring even greater premiums in the coming year relative to the staple lengths they are now growing.

All fertile lands from the Rio Grande Valley north to Oklahoma that have an elevation less than 2,000 feet have a sufficiently long growing season to produce 1-1/16 inches or longer staple. In areas with thin soil, particularly in the drouth-stricken areas, it may not be possible, however, to grow varieties that will produce staple lengths greater than 1 inch.

The disappearance of cottons of 1-1/32 inches to 1-3/32 inches staple lengths is greater than the production. Therefore, present supplies will be exhausted within two years or less unless a greater percentage of these staple lengths is produced.

"Farmers are urged to examine the market differences and, where possible, change their cotton varieties or methods of culture in order to meet the shortages that will otherwise make our cotton industry less competitive with foreign growths and other fibers," Berkley concluded.

Tennessee Light Traps

Light traps have been installed at eights points across Tennessee by University of Tennessee entomologists as a weapon in the war against pests attacking cotton and other crops and livestock. As they have been elsewhere, the traps in Tennessee are expected to be especially helpful in determining the danger from the pink bollworm, leafworm and bollworm.

Margarine Sales Up, Cost Down in 1954

An overall increase in margarine consumption during 1954 is indicated in a quarterly bulletin issued recently by USDA.

Total quantity of margarine purchased in the United States between April and December of last year rose from 274.4 million pounds to 331.1 million pounds, with average prices per pound going downward from 26.4 cents to 25.8 cents, the bulletin shows.

The average size of a household purchase was 1.45 pounds in the period April-June, 1954, and 1.49 in the period October-December. Purchases per 1,000 capita went upward from 1,737 to 2,066.

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Functions of Phosphorus

(Continued from Page 25)

the decay of manures and green manures do help make this reverted phosphorus more available again, and lining to pH 6.0 to 7.0 helps by reducing the reactivity of the iron and aluminum.

Along with these field practices, other means of delaying and reducing the reversion of fertilizer phosphorus in the soil are:

1. Applying the phosphorus as monoammonium phosphate, either separately or crystallized with ammonium sulfate;
2. Pelletizing to reduce and retard contact with the soil;
3. Mixing superphosphate with the barnyard manure to form monoammonium phosphate before applying;
4. Banding the fertilizer in the row with a fertilizer attachment on the planter.

That monoammonium phosphate has a superior availability to plants after application to the soil, as well as a higher solubility in water before applying, is evident from the research data published by several state agricultural experiment stations. Reference is made here to work done at the Nebraska, Iowa, and Ohio stations.

Work at the Nebraska Experiment Station, reported in 1954 by Olson Dreier, and Flowerday, covered a wide range of soil conditions from loamy fine sand to silty clay; from pH 5.5 to 8.2; and from 1.47 to 4.37 percent organic matter. All soils but one were low to very low in available phosphorus. Field experiments with wheat on three soils show maximum yield response and phosphorus yield from a combination of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. Fall applied nitrogen (even the low rate of 10 pounds per acre) gave greater phosphorus yield values than spring applied nitrogen.

These same three fields showed a general superiority of ammonium phosphates (16-20-0 and 13-39-0) and superphosphates over nitric phosphates (17-22-0 and 12-32-00), ammoniated concentrated superphosphate (10-20-0), calcium meta phosphate (0-62-0), Rhenania phosphate (0-20.5-0), and rock phosphate.

The authors state: "Apparently the ammoniation process has been carried too far in the case of the ammoniated phosphate studied (10-20-0). At any rate, its effectiveness on calcareous soils is markedly less than the superphosphate from which it was derived."

Oats followed by clover in greenhouse pot tests, with and without lime showed that ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) and superphosphate (0-50-0) were generally superior to meta phosphate (0-62-0), nitric phosphate (17-22-0) and Rhenania phosphate (0-20.5-0). Effectiveness of these carriers on calcareous greenhouse

Table A—Diffusion of fertilizer phosphorus

(The following is Table 6, Page 395, Soil Science, Vol. 78, No. 5, November, 1954, from paper entitled: "Diffusion of Fertilizer Phosphorus in Soils", by J. M. Heslep and C. A. Black, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Table 6—Distribution of fertilizer phosphorus in columns of Seymour silt loam 1 month after addition of different phosphate fertilizers.

Source of phosphate	Fertilizer P in water-soluble form	P_2O_5 applied in fertilizer band*	Fertilizer P in soil at various distances in both directions from fertilizer band**			
			cm. 0.1-1	1-2 cm.	2-3 cm.	0.1-3 cm.
	%	mg.	%	%	%	%
Monobasic ammonium phosphate	98	61.5	82	16	0	98
		123.1	67	29	2	98
Concentrated superphosphate	95	61.5	77	7	0	84
		123.1	75	11	1	87
Superphosphate	87	61.5	79	7	0	86
		123.1	75	15	0	90
Superphosphate (4-6-mesh)	87	61.5	81	10	0	91
		123.1	74	16	1	91
Superphosphate (14-20-mesh)	83	61.5	83	7	0	90
		123.1	76	15	0	91
Nitric phosphate (12-33-0)	48	61.5	53	2	0	55
		123.1	48	3	0	51
Nitric phosphate (17-22-0)	31	61.5	47	1	0	48
		123.1	39	2	0	41
Dibasic calcium phosphate	5	61.5	13	0	0	13
		123.1	13	0	0	13
Calcium metaphosphate (40-mesh)		61.5	32	0	0	32
		123.1	27	0	0	27

**No fertilizer P appeared in the 3-4-cm. section.
**No fertilizer P appeared in the 3-4--cm. section.

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soils was in the order ammonium phosphate, superphosphate, Rhenania phosphate, meta phosphate, nitric phosphate.

Heslip and Black, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, in Soil Science, Vol. 78, No. 5, November, 1954, under the title Diffusion of Fertilizer Phosphorus in Soils, reported comparisons of mono-ammonium phosphate, concentrated superphosphate, superphosphate, ammoniated concentrated superphosphate, (1.6 percent nitrogen), nitric phosphates 12-33-0 and 17-22-0, and dicalcium phosphate 0-41-0. In six soils, all in the acid range from pH 5.3 to 5.7, they studied factors affecting the diffusion of fertilizer phosphorus in soils, and the absorption of diffused phosphorus by plants.

Employing a laboratory soil-tube technique, they applied phosphorus at rates comparable to 50 pounds and 100 pounds P_2O_5 per acre in a 2-inch band for each 30-inch-spaced row separately for each of the materials mentioned above. They found that diffusion of fertilizer phosphorus through the soil increases with the rate of application, and with time, about 50 percent of the total diffusion in the first week and 90 percent within three weeks. (Tables A and B.)

They found that the diffusion of fertilizer phosphorus increases with the water content of the soil, decreases with soil compaction, and is less in calcareous soils than in acid soils. Also that diffusion increases with the percentage of the fertilizer phosphorus in water - soluble form, confirming work done 20 years earlier at the Ohio Experiment Station.

In experiments conducted to find whether the availability of fertilizer P to plants is related to the diffusion behavior, they used a superphosphate in which 81.5 percent of the P was in water-soluble form and a mono-ammonium phosphate completely soluble in water, each applied at the rate of 100 lbs. P_2O_5 per acre. They grew oat seedlings for 10 days as the test crop, the roots in all cases being confined to the surface 2cm. of soil by a cellophane membrane to prevent direct contact with the fertilizer band in the soil beneath. "The percentage of plant P derived from the fertilizer was greater with a 6-day diffusion period before planting than with no diffusion period, and was greater with mono-ammonium phosphate than with superphosphate." (Table C.) These authors conclude that: "When different soils were used, the results suggested that the available fertilizer P was approximately proportional to the amount of fertilizer P that had diffused into the root zone."

In the 1932-33 annual report of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, G. M. McClure reported on studies made of the rate at which different fertilizer salts move downward in soils. Using a Miami silt loam soil, he compared the rate and extent of downward movement of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium from eight fertilizer materials and seven mixtures over a period of 129 days during the summer of 1932.

The phosphorus materials used were 20 percent superphosphate, treble superphosphate, mono-ammonium phosphate, di-ammonium phosphate, di-sodium phosphate, and di-potassium phosphate, applied at 48 lbs. P_2O_5 per acre one inch beneath the soil surface. At definite time intervals after application, samples of soil were taken at one, two, and three inch levels below the zones of application of the fertilizers, three individual placements of each material being sampled each time.

After 129 days and 17.5 inches of rain, with the exception of di-ammonium phosphate, more than twice as much phosphorus from mono-ammonium phosphate had penetrated one inch as from any other phosphorus fertilizer material tested; and the total amount of P_2O_5 that had penetrated into the one, two, and three inch zones from the mono-ammonium phosphate was more than twice as much as from any other material tested; and more than 50 percent greater than from di-ammonium phosphate in both the one-inch zone and the total in one to three inch depth. (Table D.)

In the 1933-34 annual report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (Wooster) G. M. McClure reported on the extent to which different fertilizers are carried upward by the capillary movement of water. The fertilizers were applied in a narrow zone about three-quarters of an inch above the bottom of soil columns which were 6 inches in depth in parafined paper cylinders 3½ inches in diameter. The soil was supported on a fine wire gauze in the bottom of the cylinder. The bottom of the soil column was kept in contact with water until approximately 2½ inches of water had moved upward through the soil by capillarity and evaporation from the soil surface.

The fertilizers were applied to an acid (pH 4.6) and a limed (pH 7.2) Wooster silt loam so as to give an area concentration equivalent to 400 pounds 4-12-4 per acre in the hill for corn; assuming that the fertilizer in a single hill covers an area of approximately 32 square inches. When 2½ inches of water had moved upward through the soil and evaporated from its surface, the column was

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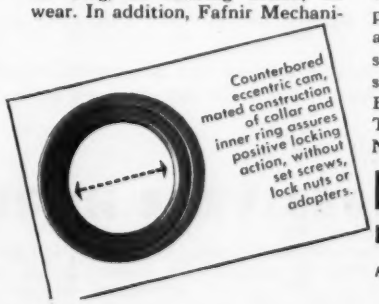
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Table B—Diffusion of fertilizer phosphorus

(The following is Table 7, Page 396, Soil Science, Vol. 78, No. 5, November 1954, from paper entitled: "Diffusion of Fertilizer Phosphorus in Soils", by J. M. Heslep and C. A. Black, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Table 7—Diffusion of phosphorus from six fertilizers through 1-cm. columns of six soils in 20 days.

Fertilizer	Fertilizer P in water-soluble form	Counting rate of surface of soil* as percentage of that with Monobasic Ammonium Phosphate					
		Seymour	Carrington	Downs	Fayette	Cecil	Clarion
	%						
Monobasic ammonium phosphate	100	100*	100	100	100	100	100
Concentrated superphosphate	88	60	57	70	58	87	63
Superphosphate	83	53	53	67	61	102	67
Ammoniated concentrated superphosphate (1.6 percent N)	58	43	34	31	37	43	43
Diabasic calcium phosphate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fused tribasic calcium phosphate		0	0	0	0	0	0

*The absolute counting rates obtained with monobasic ammonium phosphate were 5.4, 7.4, 7.7, 8.95, 4.9, and 4.5 for the respective soils.

Table C—Absorption of diffused phosphorus by plants

The following Table 9, Page 398, Soil Science, Vol. 78, No. 5, November 1954, from paper entitled: "Diffusion of Fertilizer Phosphorus in Soils", by J. M. Heslep and C. A. Black, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Table 9

Percentage of phosphorus in oat seedlings derived from fertilizer placed different distances below root zone in Clarion loam and allowed different times for diffusion before planting.

Distance from fertilizer band to root zone	Plant P derived from fertilizer			
	Added immediately before planted		Added 6 days before planting	
	Monobasic Ammonium Phosphate	Superphosphate	Monobasic Ammonium Phosphate	Superphosphate
cm.	%	%	%	%
0.5	32	19	43	26
1.0	19	17	40	17
2.0	9	5	34	8

Table D—The extent of movement of fertilizer salts

Per cent of that applied below the Zone of application
PHOSPHORUS: Time—129 Days Rain—17.5 Inches

Fertilizer	Inches below zone of application			
	1-Inch	2-Inches	3-Inches	Total
	%	%	%	%
20% Superphosphate	7.5	3.75	2.0	13.25
Treble Superphosphate	7.5	2.5	1.25	11.25
Mono-Ammonium Phosphate	17.5	6.25	2.5	26.25
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	10.0	5.0	1.9	16.9
Di-Sodium Phosphate	8.75	3.75	—	12.5
Di-Potassium Phosphate	8.13	3.13	1.88	13.14

From Bulletin 532, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, 52nd Annual Report 1932-33. (Data from Figure 2).

Table E—Movement of fertilizer salts in soils by capillarity

Upward movement of phosphoric acid above zone of incorporation
(Fraction of applied phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) found in 1-inch zone)
Wooster silt loam—acid pH 4.6, limed pH 7.2)

Fertilizer	Height above fertilizer placement					
	1-Inch	2-Inches	3-Inches	4-Inches	5-Inches	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
20% Superphosphate acid soil	18	17	16	9	2	62
Treble Superphosphate acid soil	13	28	33	8	3	85
Rock Phosphate acid soil	3	3	3	3	2	14
Mono-Ammon. Phosphate acid soil	16	26	26	21	2	91
Mono-Ammon. Phosphate limed soil	27	26	22	20	1	96
Di-Ammon. Phosphate acid soil	16	27	30	17	3	93
Di-Ammon. Phosphate limed soil	13	23	35	24	1	96
Di-Sodium Phosphate acid soil	22	30	29	10	2	93
Di-Sodium Phosphate limed soil	21	15	18	6	0	60
Di-Pot. Phosphate acid soil	20	29	30	9	2	90
4-12-4 Fertilizers:						
N from Ammon. Sul. acid soil	18	14	17	8	3	60
N from Ammon. Sul. limed soil	15	15	16	13	0	59
N from Sod. Nitrate acid soil	22	30	29	10	2	93
N from Sod. Nitrate limed soil	19	39	29	0	0	87
4-12-0 plus NaCl limed soil	18	9	13	6	1	47

From Bulletin 548, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, 53rd Annual Report 1933-34. (Data from Table 3).

sliced into one-inch sections, each section constituting a sample. (Table E.)

McClure's conclusions from the data obtained were: "Phosphoric acid supplied as rock phosphate did not move upward to any extent. That supplied either by mono- or di-ammonium phosphate showed the greatest extent of movement. The movement from sodium and potassium phosphates was about equal and slightly less than that from the ammonium phosphates. The movement from treble superphosphate was appreciably greater than that from 20 percent superphosphate but less than that from the ammonium, sodium, or potassium phosphates." In the 4-12-4 fertilizers sodium nitrate as the source of nitrogen increased the movement of phosphorus to equal that from mono-ammonium phosphate in the acid soil, but somewhat less in the limed soil; and the substitution of sodium chloride for potassium chloride depressed the movement below that from 20 percent superphosphate. Sulphate of ammonia as the source of nitrogen in the 4-12-4 fertilizer failed to increase the movement of phosphorus over that from 20 percent superphosphate.

Conclusions

1. The availability of fertilizer phosphorus to plants early in the growing period is very important, in view of its functions in photosynthesis and in stimulating early root development, if for no other reasons.

2. Availability of fertilizer phosphorus is directly related to the solubility in water of the phosphate compound applied and the resulting diffusion of the phosphorus in soils.

3. The phosphates of mono-valent bases are more soluble and diffuse more in most soils than those of di-valent bases, which in turn are more soluble and hence more available than the phosphates of tri-valent bases.

4. Since there is a great difference between the solubilities of phosphorus fertilizer salts and the concentration of phosphorus in the soil solution, the differences in the diffusion of phosphorus applied in salts of differing solubilities, and the resulting differences in uptake of phosphorus and availability to plants, may be due to a spreading of the more soluble phosphates to cover appreciably greater surface areas on the soil particles.

5. "The course followed by the fertilizer phosphorus in the process of transformation to soil phosphorus is no doubt related to the value of the fertilizer in promoting plant growth." Quoted from Heslip and Black, Soil Science, Vol 78, page 389.

6. Mono-ammonium phosphate is more soluble and diffuses to a greater extent in soils than mono-calcium phosphate, which in turn is more soluble and diffusible than di-calcium phosphate.

7. The available evidence seems to indicate that mono-ammonium phosphate supplies phosphorus that is more available to plants than that from either monocalcium phosphate or di-calcium phosphate as supplied in superphosphate and fertilizers made with superphosphate.

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The University of California regents have accepted a $15,000 gift to attack the windblown dust problem in the peat soil region of the San Joaquin Delta.

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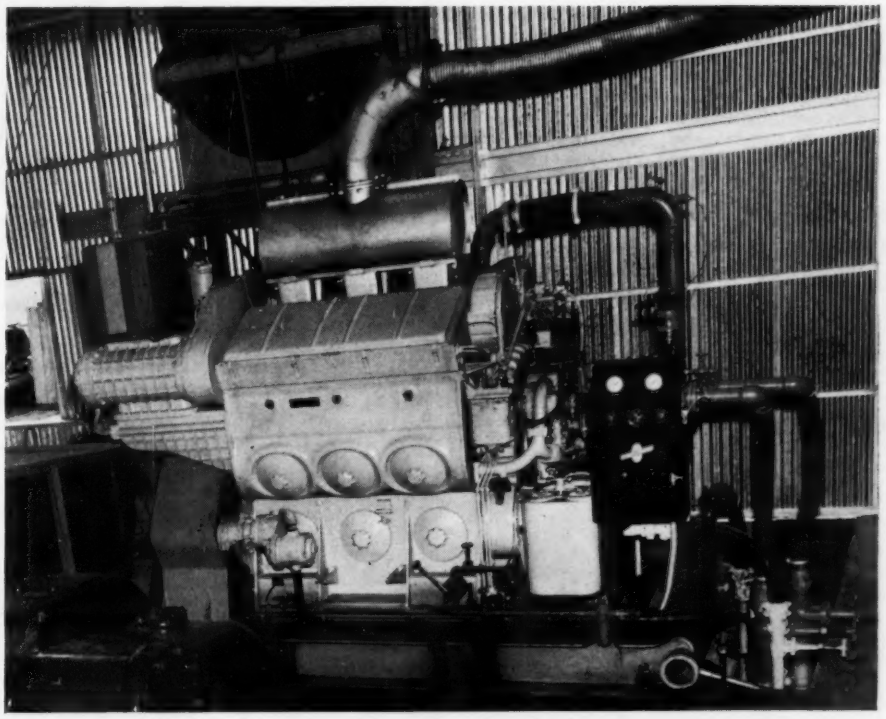

Model 567C—Available in Single Units
From 600 to 1750 H.P.

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The ever increasing loads imposed on today's modern gins by the addition of improved, faster ginning machinery, require heavy duty engines with greater horsepower.

The new Model 567C General Motors Diesel Engines which operate either on natural gas and dual fuel gas/Diesel or low cost Diesel fuel if preferred, are Stewart & Stevenson's answer to this important power problem.

The unit illustrated above is a six cylinder V type engine developing 625 heavy duty horsepower for continuous 24 hour per day 365 days per year service.

The simple 2 cycle design lends itself to long and trouble-free service with the minimum of repairs year after year.

A complete line of General Motors Diesel, Climax gas and butane engines, Chrysler Industrial Engines, offered by Stewart & Stevenson Services, makes possible the maximum in advantages for cotton gin power regardless of the size and type of gin.

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Speeding Up Soybean Sales Advocated by Economist

If farmers hold their soybeans too long, they run the risk of damaging their market for beans next year, according to a University of Illinois farm economist.

T. A. Hieronymus, in a bulletin released by the university, advises that it may be time for farmers to step up sale of soybeans from the record quantities they now hold. But, he says, there is no reason to sell on a breaking market or to sell at a rate that will break the market.

Current prices are not high, and in a real sense there is no surplus, he says. However, if farmers hold beans too long—so that processors close their plants—they may actually be building up a carryover for next year. Also, he says, expansion of the market may be curtailed if customers can't buy soybean products except at high prices.

He notes that farmers have had an excellent soybean market for 15 years. New customers have been buying oil and meal, and there never has been a carryover of any importance.

On Feb. 1 farmers held about 160 million bushels of soybeans they could have sold. They will keep about 20 million bushels, and exports, he estimates, will take about 20 million bushels. This leaves about 120 million bushels for processors to handle by Sept. 1.

Hieronymus says the market can absorb the oil and meal from the 1954 crop at good prices if the processors can keep operating at an even rate. If they close down, however, there will be more beans to move later, and heavier supplies of oil and meal may force prices down—if they can be moved at all, he says.

Arkansas Town, Gin, Land Sold for $2 Million

Holdings of 6,000 acres of farm land, a gin and most of the town of Catron, Ark., were sold this year for about $2 million to the Mortgage Investment Co. of Osceola, Ark.

The sale did not include the farm's machinery, and Paul Crouthers, former owner of all the involved property, will harvest present crops on the land sold under the transaction and will continue to farm the 5,000-acre balance of his holdings.

Sold in the transaction were 18 business buildings in Catron and 60 rural buildings occupied by between 150 and 200 persons. The Crouthers home was not included in the sale.

Grisham Heads West Texas Chamber of Commerce

Ray W. Grisham, Abilene, has been elected president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Grisham, who served as treasurer last year, was chosen at the annual convention in Lubbock March 29.

RAY W. GRISHAM

The Western Cottonoil Co. official is widely known throughout the crushing and ginning industries, as well as in the regional organization which selected him as its head. He has been associated with cotton since his childhood, as his father operated a cotton gin at Hickory Creek, Hunt County, Texas, where Grisham was born. His father later was associated with oil mills at Wolfe City, Abilene and Hamlin, where Ray's first job with a mill was sewing press cloth.

Ray later worked with oil mills at Hillsboro and a number of points in West Texas before going to Abilene in 1930. He has served the crushing industry on many committees and in other positions of leadership, including the presidency of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

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TeeJet® SPRAY NOZZLES

with NEW ConeJet TIPS

to end clogging troubles in cotton spraying

COMPLETE NOZZLE supplied with male or female pipe connection . . . and CONEJET Tip.

CONEJET Tip Assembly fits any TeeJet Spray Nozzle . . . replaceable and interchangeable.

patents pending

Designed with single internal passage to reduce possibility of nozzle clogging. The CONEJET Tip is made in a full range of capacities and fits any TeeJet Spray Nozzle. Supplied as tip assembly or as complete nozzle. Ends up to 75% of all clogging troubles. Gives effective spraying in capacities as low as one gallon per acre. Tested and proved the most efficient nozzle ever built . . . for insecticide spraying of boll weevils and other cotton plant pests and for defoliation spraying. For complete information see your dealer or write for ConeJet Bulletin No. 61.

OTHER TeeJet NOZZLES

Flat Spray Tips for pre-emergence and general weed control . . . defoliation spraying . . . and flame cultivation. Cone Spray and Disc Type Tips for related spraying applications. Ask your dealer about these or write for TeeJet Bulletin No. 58.

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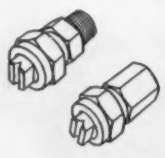

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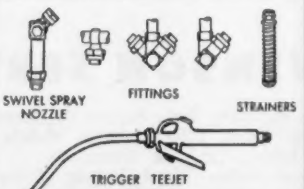


SWIVEL SPRAY NOZZLE FITTINGS STRAINERS TRIGGER TEEJET

TYPICAL EQUIPMENT

for the best in performance from equipment and chemicals!

Gin Fire Problems

(Continued from Page 10)

letin, which was prepared in cooperation with the insurance committee of National Cottonseed Products Association, was the subject of an article in the Dec. 4, 1954, issue of The Press by A. Sidney Briggs. Briggs, through his work on preventing fires in gins and oil mills, has rendered valuable service to the cotton industry and gained a wide reputation as an authority on cotton fire prevention.)

As the committee worked on detailed information, they consulted from time to time with individual members of the Industrywide Cotton Fire Prevention and Control Committee, of which W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, is chairman; and R. Herschel McRae of the National Cotton Council is secretary.

Other members of this committee, which is actively working on the overall problem of preventing cotton fires, although it is not responsible for the recommendations in this publication, include:

Burke Baker, Jr., vice-president, Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co., Houston; A. Sidney Briggs, Dallas; Frank L. Camp, general manager, Frank L. Camp and Co., Memphis; Warren G. McMahon, safety engineer, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis; Alfred M. Pendleton, Extension cotton ginning specialist, USDA, Dallas; M. W. Tilghman, General Utility Co., Inc., Dunn, N.C.; A. H. Wilson, vice-president, Farmers and Merchants Compress and Warehouse Co., Dallas; F. F. Cooper, executive vice-president, Federal Compress and Warehouse Co., Memphis; E. L. Tallichet, general fire prevention inspector, Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston; and Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas.

• **Developing More Facts** — Not all of the recommendations are as complete as the committees and industry would like, and this fact is carefully pointed out in the publication.

The use of magnets in gins is a good example. Everyone recognizes the value of magnets in gins and a great many are now in use throughout the Cotton Belt. However, more information is needed as to the size of magnets to use, the best locations for them in gins for maximum efficiency, etc.

Magnet manufacturers and representatives of ginning organizations and fire prevention agencies met in Memphis last month, during the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, to discuss this problem. Out of this meeting came plans which should result in definite recommendations that will be helpful to manufacturers of magnets and gin machinery, to ginners, to fire insurance organizations and everyone else concerned with the problem.

• **Should Be Widely Used** — Details of the information in the new publication will not be discussed here. The bulletin will be made available to every person who can use it effectively to help stop fire losses in the ginning of cotton. It should, certainly, be used as extensively as possible among gin employees who hold the key to the prevention of most of these fires.

A brief listing of the major divisions of the bulletin will indicate how complete and thorough it is. Major sections cover gin construction, machinery and equipment, fire hazards, protection, and administration. An appendix gives information on electrical wiring and equipment.

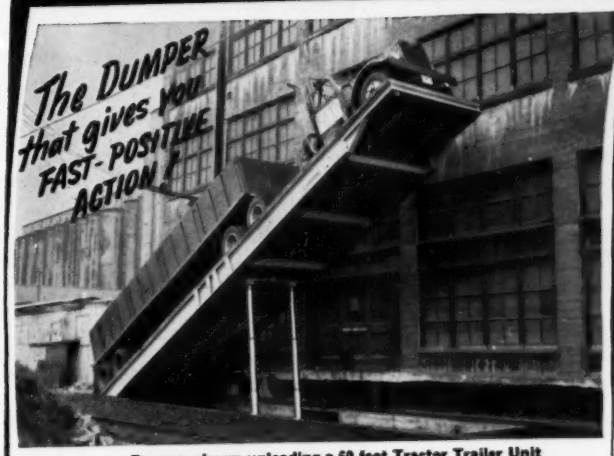
Under each of these major sections detailed recommendations are given covering a wide variety of topics. Supplementing the written information are numerous photographs and drawings that will help to underline the practices to avoid and those to encourage for greater fire prevention.

Many who have seen the publication feel that it represents a real step forward in the long fight to diminish the toll which fire takes among gins each season. If as much attention is devoted to seeing that those who need these facts get them as has been devoted to preparing the bulletin, it should prove to be of lasting value to the cotton industry.

Valley Cotton Planting Deadline Is Extended

The March 31 deadline for planting cotton in portions of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas has been extended by Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White for farmers whose cotton was damaged by weather. Commissioner White urged farmers to replant as soon as possible, without setting any exact limit on the extension. He called attention to the fact that early planting is essential to limit pink bollworm damage.

There's Nothing Like A Kewanee



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The SPOUT with the Renewable Bottom

Kewanee Grain Spouts offer great flexibility and permit easy handling to fill far ends of cars or barges. Their renewable bottoms prolong life of the spout, making big savings. The design is such that the renewable bottoms are always down. Spouts always keep in perfect alignment.

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Kewanee Lifts are expertly engineered and sturdily built to offer long, dependable service. Features that provide better, faster, safer and more efficient unloading. Adjustable for driveways 10 to 15 feet wide. Designed to permit maximum use of driveway heights with no obstructions.

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Kewanee Grain Grates are made of ½ inch x 3 inch bars fitted into slanted slots in support castings. This provides strength and rigidity, making it easy to remove any number of bars for entry into the pit. Slanted Grate Bars insure positive flow of all grain into pit.

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Texas Ginners

(Continued from Page 22)

Memphis—addressed the Tuesday morning session.

Criswell outlined briefly the history of the use of fertilizers in the U.S. and the relatively new development in the use of anhydrous ammonia. The advantages which he listed for this fertilizer material are as follows: It is the most concentrated form of nitrogen known; it is the cheapest form per pound of nitrogen; it is not subject to leaching while in the ammonia form; it stimulates deep root development; its availability during the season parallels the plant's nitrogen needs; it can be applied in fall and winter without loss through leaching; it is safe to handle and it saves the grower money in handling, storage and application.

Ginners were urged by Clifton Kirkpatrick not only to work actively on programs of specific relationship to ginning, but also those activities of general benefit to the cotton industry.

He warned, however, that currently cotton is experiencing slight losses in per capita consumption and expanded efforts by the Council and the industry will be required to push the trend back upward. For their part, he said, the synthetics have not accepted setbacks. Rather, they have responded with renewed vigor and formed organizations like the Rayon Institute which openly patterns its operation on that of the Cotton Council. Members of the rayon group, he reported, assess themselves the equivalent of about 66 cents a bale, and have launched an ambitious research and promotional drive designed to regain their lost markets.

Roy Forkner, Lubbock, who was selected as Texas' ginner of the year for 1954, was recognized during this session in one of the highlights of the program.

President Sam Reed of the National Ginners' Association made the presentation.

• **Tuesday Afternoon** — Siert F. Riepma, Washington, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, was the principal speaker at the Tuesday afternoon session.

Riepma reviewed developments in the margarine picture in the five years since the product's "Independence Day" from the federal tax, and outlined some of the problems ahead. Because of its interest to both ginners and oilseed processors, the text of his address appears elsewhere in this issue.

• **Wednesday's Meeting** — The convention's final business session was held Wednesday morning and included addresses by the re-elected president and vice-president, and reports of committees.

Among resolutions adopted was one advocating the transfer of all functions dealing with the negotation and procurement of foreign labor from the Department of Labor to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Much practical information of value to ginners was presented in a panel discussion at the session. Moderator was Alfred M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension cotton gin specialist.

E. J. Pflanz, Dallas, representing allied industries, opened the discussion with a statement about the importance of allied industries to the ginning industry. His remarks accompany this article. Pflanz also answered questions regarding machinery and supplies.

Texas ginners were urged to study information on Page 33 of the Association's current Ginners' Journal Yearbook to avoid difficulties on wages and hours. This recommendation came from William J. Rogers, Dallas, U.S. Department of Labor, the second panel participant.

Rogers called attention to provisions that apply to all gins, variations with the season and variations with the location of the gin which are listed in the article to which he referred ginners.

Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., USDA regional engineer, listed the stick remover, use of the single and double fans in pink bollworm control at gins, meters for measuring moisture in cotton, magnets and better handling equipment as among notable advances in ginning equipment and techniques.

Bennett warned ginners of the necessity for controlling smoke and dust around gins.

Henry LeBlanc, Austin, Texas Employment Commission, reviewed farm labor problems in the panel discussion.

The convention adjourned at noon.

Importance of Allied Industries to Ginners

By E. J. PFLANZ

Vice-President, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., in a talk at Texas Ginners' Convention.

■ WHEN you look back on the history of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, you must realize that at the beginning there was a selling job to be done. Some farsighted ginner who wanted to do a better job of ginning and help the cotton growers in his community had an idea. He had to sell that idea to other gin operators. He did a good job, for from one man's ideas and the cooperation of other ginners, there emerged the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. A small group of far sighted ginners got together and formed your association, which is one of the strongest factors in the cotton business today. You could not accomplish the things that have been done in your industry without a strong organization.

This season will bring to the allied industries members, associated with Texas Cotton Ginners, better products, keener competition and improved services. As evidenced by the exhibits on display at this convention, quality and performance in machinery, supplies and products sold to ginners improve each year. These improvements are made possible through your experiences, passed on to machinery manufacturers and suppliers. Only through cooperation of this kind will you continue to get equipment which will do a better job at lower costs in the ginning industry.

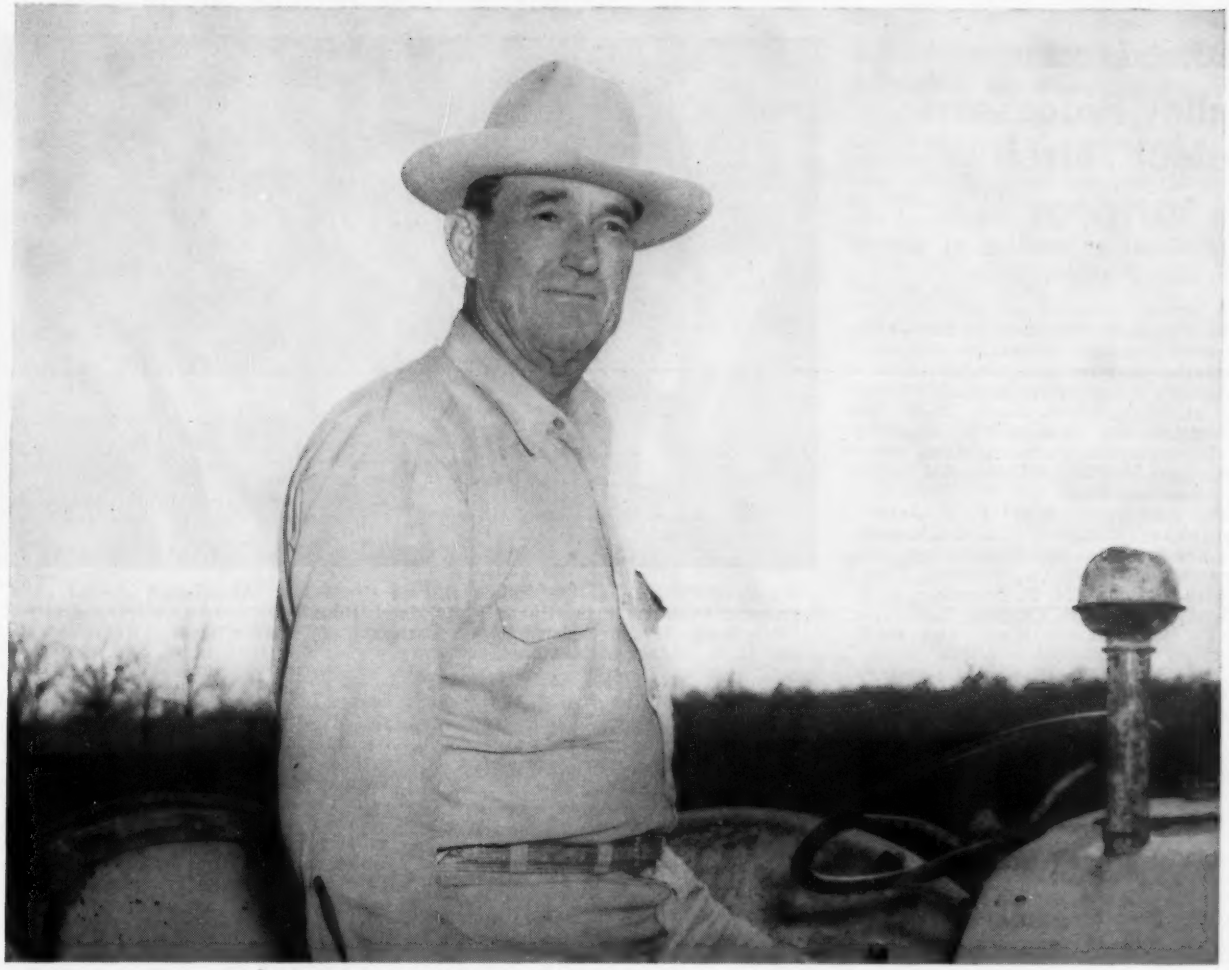
As a member of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, I am proud of the part that your allied members have played in making facilities of this convention possible. We are equally proud of you as long-time friends and customers who pass judgment on the products and services that we offer. We, therefore, are keenly aware of your likes and dislikes, of your compliments as well as your complaints about our products. We cannot stay in business without offering products that meet your approval.

The composite knowledge of all of the machinery and products suppliers in this state is at your disposal. Among this group is a vast storehouse of experience and know-how that is yours for the asking. Why not call on them for services to help you with your local problems? They know how to build a better gin machine, suggest the right spray equipment, layout an irrigation system and get the right kind of supplies to you in time for your needs. Again I say, all of us want to be more than a salesman. Call on us when we can help you.

May I also suggest that you make better local use of the fine allied industries—the cottonseed crushers, cotton compressors and warehouse men, National Cotton Council and all of the others who have a common interest with you in producing finer cotton as a profitable enterprise.

These, together with the public agencies at your service, can be of great help to you in your local problems. They can help in securing a stronger 7-Step Cotton Program and in getting planted and raised the most cotton from the acres allotted in 1955. They can assist in battling the pink bollworm and other cotton insects and diseases because they have accumulated information that must be used in gin communities if we are to have a thriving cotton industry.

You, as a ginner, are the most effective cotton leader in your community, and it is your duty to act as liaison btween these agencies. Together, you can make the most of your opportunities. We all stand behind you, the ginner, and your fine Association. We will cooperate with you in every way possible if you will take the leadership in your community and in your county, and tell us what we can do to make your great industry even greater.



FOLLOWS EARLY SEASON SCHEDULE—G. R. Copeland, Wharton, Texas, follows the early season program recommended by his state. Last year he started toxaphene applications when his cotton was in the four leaf stage, poisoning at seven day intervals. Toxaphene gave excellent protection from cotton insect pests.

EARLY SEASON CONTROL, LATE SEASON PROFIT GO HAND-IN-HAND

In all cotton-growing areas, toxaphene is more than earning its way with fast, thorough control of thrips, cutworms, fleahoppers, and other insects that threaten the young crop. Toxaphene's low cost and long-lasting killing action make it the one best cotton poison for early insect control—and for dependable protection all season.

Your dealer has adequate supplies of toxaphene formulations. See him now so you'll be ready to protect your stand.

PREVENTED INSECT BUILDUPS—J. R. Brunson (left) and his son, J. R. Brunson, Jr., Avalon, Mississippi, use toxaphene all season long, and are sold on the value of early season applications. Protecting against early buildups helped keep plants vigorous and productive. Infestations were kept below four per cent throughout the season. Their cotton yield averaged over a bale and a quarter per acre on 310 acres.

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At Biloxi Convention

Valley Processors Select Jarrell

■ **PATTERSON named vice-president at meeting of oilseed crushers March 28-29.**

More than 200 members of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and allied industries and trades attended the Association's twenty-first annual convention at Biloxi, Miss., March 28-29. The convention was welcomed to Biloxi by H. E. Covington, Jackson, Miss., president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The convention elected F. H. Jarrell, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., as president and Robert Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., Trenton, Tenn., as vice-president. N. P. Bartmess, J. E. Doherty, Jr., E. F. Czichos, T. C. Lee, T. F. Horn, James Hicky and P. T. Pinckney were elected directors.

C. E. Garner was re-elected secretary.

The opening session heard John F. Moloney, Memphis, National Cottonseed Products Association, report on some of the past year's activities of that group and comment on some of the factors the industry should take into account in planning for 1955. In his remarks, Moloney stressed the importance of improving the relationship between cotton producers and cottonseed crushers.

Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., chairman of the Valley research committee, summarized the features of the recent Cottonseed Processing Clinic and emphasized the value that has accrued to the industry out of this series of meetings.

NEW OFFICERS of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association elected at a recent convention in the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, are, l. to r., F. H. Jarrell of Little Rock, Ark., president; Robert Patterson of Trenton, Tenn., vice-president; and C. E. Garner of Memphis, secretary.

Dalton Gandy, Valley representative of the NCPA Educational Service, told the convention of some of the principal activities carried on by his division in the Valley states.

Robert Keeton, Cincinnati, economic research department, The Procter and Gamble Co., discussed the outlook for oilseeds and for oilseeds products markets on the second day's program. He pointed out that the short-range outlook is for supplies exceeding the demand for edible oils and protein meals.

Agricultural research was the subject of an address by Frank H. Ahlgren, Memphis Commercial Appeal, who called for a long-range research program including substantial expansion of basic research.

The Memphis editor endorsed the type of expanded program, long envisioned by foresighted farm leaders, which requires firm commitments of specified sums for stipulated periods.

Ahlgren indicated such a plan, projected over a five-year period, will soon be presented to Washington lawmakers. It sets 1960 as the target date for building up research funds to where agriculture can keep pace with the nation's development as a whole. This plan will not call for a sudden, swift increase in appropriations. Research projects are not not developed in a day—nor laboratories built, nor new staff members trained. The plan will call for moderate annual increases, scheduled to come no faster than they can be used in an orderly expansion of work."

He recalled the federal government became very research-minded between 1940 and 1953 as new products and methods flowing out of U.S. laboratories excited the envy of the world. In 1953 the government picked up the tab for $2.5 billion worth of research, he said, or about five-eighths of all the money spent on research in America by all public and private agencies combined. In agriculture, however, the federal government's research investment, in terms of real buying power, had no increase in the entire 13-year period.

This policy of neglect, he asserted, finds no justification whatever in any declining need for agricultural research. "The truth is, the need has never been so great before."

Canal's Soybean Traffic Remains Static, Low

Suez Canal traffic in 352,000 short tons of soybeans, largely Chinese, last year was about the same as the 1953 northbound movement, according to Foreign Agricultural Service information. This amount, however, is only one-fourth the average quantity of soybeans moving through the canal in prewar years.

Peanut shipments, also mainly Chinese, were up nine percent last year, but the increase in the total northbound movement of all oilseeds in 1954 was due to the substantial traffic in copra, a USDA Foreign Service bulletin says.

Vegetable oils also passed northward through the Suez Canal in smaller volume. The total movement of 374,000 tons last year represents a decrease of 28 percent from 1953.

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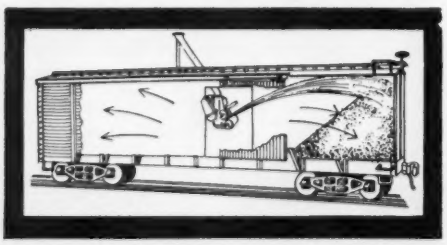
. . . without hand trimming

One man operation part time



The S-A Swiveloader enables one man to fill and trim box cars faster and cheaper . . . without exposure to dust and accident. Will handle up to 150 tons per hour of practically any dry, bulk material up to 2" sizes.

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• March Winds Injure 2,000,000 Acres

TWO MILLION ACRES of land were damaged by severe windstorms during March, bringing total land damage in the Great Plains area since November to about seven million acres, USDA estimates. New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming suffered most. (This estimate was made before the severe blowing on March 31-April 1.)

Nearly four-fifths of the estimated land damage has occurred on cropland that is inadequately protected by vegetative cover. SCS field representatives have estimated that in addition to land already damaged, about 18 million acres have insufficient stubble, grass or other vegetative cover to protect the land against blowing if severe windstorms recur. Three-fourths of all land "in condition to blow" is cropland, and half of that is in wheat which has not made sufficient growth to provide ground cover.

Farmers in the area have carried out emergency tillage on more than a million acres of blowing land, SCS said. This operation provides some protection by roughing up the land surface but is only a temporary measure. Wind-resistant cover crops, planted as soon as moisture is available, provide the only satisfactory protection against blowing on these bare lands.

Fifteen million dollars was appropriated last year to help repair the damage from the severe dust storms of February, 1954. A little over half of these funds was used, and the balance of about $7.1 million was returned to the Treasury.

In line with its policy, USDA spokesmen said, the Department will continue to use all appropriate agencies and authority to help farmers and stockmen solve their drouth and wind erosion problems.

Greased Pigs Are Putting Coed Through College

■ **GREASED PIGS are helping to put a coed through college. Bonnie Bunch, 18-year-old Southern Illinois University coed from Kampsville, Ill., caught her first greased pig because she wanted to start a 4-H Club project for profit. She raised it and after it farrowed sold the sow and pigs and bought a registered Hereford heifer.**

Then, to stay in the hog business, she caught greased pigs at the annual 4-H achievement day the next two years. As a result, she now owns a Hereford cow and heifer, a sow and eight pigs and a gilt. She expects the income from her livestock to see her through four years of college. Her family looks after the stock while she is in school.

Senator To Present Award

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana will present the third annual Cotton Fashion Award in Washington. The presentation will be made April 27 during the annual reception given by the National Cotton Council to present the Maid of Cotton to members of Congress.

Mill Aids Bag Contest

Producers Cotton Oil Co. and J. B. Hill Co., Fresno, are co-sponsors of the Cotton Bag Sewing Contest in the San Joaquin Valley this year, in conjunction with the National Cotton Council. Winners will receive cash awards in a television fashion show during National Cotton Week.

U.S. Sesame Seed Imports Increase 60 Percent

United States imports last year of 8,353 short tons of sesame seed represent an increase of nearly 60 percent over 1953. But compared with the 1935-39 average, U.S. sesame imports in 1954 and previous postwar years have been small.

The bulk of the 1954 imports, the largest since 1950, came from South America. As in previous years, the principal suppliers were Nicaragua and El Salvador. Imports from Nicaragua, substantially up from the year before, were largely responsible for the over-all increase.

A table compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce points up the increases and decreases in sesame seed imports over a 19-year period:

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1954
	Tons	
NORTH AMERICA:		
El Salvador	16	1,536
Guatemala	4	355
Nicaragua	97	5,741
Other	141	15
Total	258	7,647
ASIA:		
China	26,501	—
Hong Kong	638	—
India	484	—
Turkey	16	—
Other	1,031	182
Total	28,670	182
OTHER	285	524
Grand total	29,213	8,353

Peanut Supplies Are Low

Visible supplies of peanuts at the end of February, excluding stock on farms and shelled oil stock, were 457 million pounds, according to USDA. This total was only 48 percent of the stocks a year earlier and was the lowest in 17 years of record.

Western Cottonoil Has New Laboratory

SHOWN HERE is the new laboratory and lint classing building of Western Cottonoil Co. at Abilene. An exterior view of the 5,500-feet concrete block structure is on the left, while the picture on the right shows W. T. Coleman, chief chemist, inside the building. Principal activities of the laboratory concerned with the analysis of oilseeds, oilseeds byproducts, crude vegetable oils and formula feeds are handled in a large room, while smaller side rooms are provided for storage and for isolation of the finer instrumental work and other activities. Remote storage facilities provide an additional factor of safety for inflammable solvents. The new set-up also provides the staff with increased office and parking space.

Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge $2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four press mill located in good territory. Ships surplus seed every year.—Write Box KB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, cleaned and painted expellers, screw presses. New and rebuilt parts. Oil mill equipment, all kinds. Installation and trouble shooting service.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter presses, attrition mills. 54" seed cleaner. No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cottonseed sterilizer suitable for oil mill or large gin. A bargain to right party.—Mrs. Howard Bland, telephone EL-23493, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Twin Motor Super Duo 36" Cooker Expellers, complete with motors, and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1946, operated 3 years. Present arrangement for flax and soybeans. A-1 condition.—Contact Lee Atherton, letter or phone Atlantic 2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Want to buy or sell some used gin or oil mill machinery? The place to make your contacts is right here, in the classified advertising columns of the "Press." Read by ginners and oil millers every-other-Saturday, throughout the nation.

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• Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.

FOSHEE ELECTRIC CO.
203 S. Main Fannin 9308
FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Gin Equipment for Sale

MR. COTTON GINNER: If you wish to purchase a gin where you can gin at least 5000 bales per year please inquire.—Box AW, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—10-60" Special Super Unit Mitchells, 1941 models in good condition, $700 and $750 each.—C. E. Dean & Company, 1317 Texas Ave., Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus gin complete. Purchased new, 1947—ginned less than 7,000 bales. Super Mitchell cleaners. Steel up-packing press, 100 H.P. electric motor, and platform scales. $17,500.—James C. Mann, telephone 4931, Conyers, Georgia.

FOR SALE—1949 model 4-80 Gullett gin with air blast fan; 1951 Model 100 Gullett feeder extractors; cleaners; lint flue and condenser.—James Bowlin La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two or three very attractive Rio Grande Valley gin buys. Especially one which is a 5-80 late model Murray, all steel equipment, in ideal location, no other gin within six miles, average annual run of about 3500 bales and can be increased if properly managed. Priced for quick sale. Come and look, you will like it. $30,000 will handle deal. Also others worth your investigation. Crop conditions most favorable. Good runs anticipated by all. Don't delay. Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

SEE US for gin shafting, pulleys, conveyor distributor, almost new separator, 5-drum all steel cleaners, Murray 80 air blast gins, fans, etc.—Voltin Brothers, Burlington, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-72" Continental Separator. Run 3 seasons. Excellent condition. Price $575. 1-14' 3-cylinder Wichita after cleaner. Price $250.—Anton Producers Co-op Gin, Anton, Texas.

FOR SALE—By owner—gin to be moved. Does not include buildings. Located near Waco, Texas. 3-80 Murray, Super Mitchell screw conveyor. 14' bur machine, 5-drum and 7-drum cleaners, big reel dryer—all Murray, all steel, 1947. Twin MM engine, 180 h.p., 1950 model.—Tommy Henderson, 3125 Live Oak, phone: 2-9311 or 3-5847, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four late model Continental lint cleaners in good condition. Eight sixty-six inch special super feeders, late model, $400 each.—Box OW, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-72" Murray dropper; 1-72" vacuum. Used three seasons. Worth the money. If interested write Floyd Weeks, Box 396, Wills Point, Texas, or phone 313.

FOR SALE—Murray gin outfit complete, less press and condenser, with 24-shelf full tower drier, inclined cleaner, Super Mitchells, 4-80 saw Murray stands, Type "E" lint cleaners, all transmission, belting, seed and hull handling equipment.—P. O. Box 23, Tunica, Mississippi.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—GINS: 8-1948 model 80-saw glass front Murray, 10-90 saw 1949 model Gullet air blast, 5-80 saw Continental V-belt brush, 7-80 saw steel Continental air blast with model 30 huller fronts. Feeders: 5-66" standard Mitchell machines, 5-53" V-belt standard Mitchell units, one 60" standard Mitchell unit. Cleaners: 1-72" Continental Impact, one big drum barrel type steel Continental air line, one 5-cylinder 52" Murray incline, one 6-cylinder 72" steel Continental incline, one Hardwicke-Etter type "C" combination drier and cleaner, consisting of 7-cylinder and 9-cylinder 50" steel V-belt Hardwicke-Etter cleaners and 20-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower with all by-pass mechanism and fittings. Several late model separators, including Continental, Murray, Hardwicke-Etter and Stacy. Numerous all steel late model condensers in all sizes. Bur machines in both 10' and 14' lengths. One practically new Lummus conveyor distributor. Several all steel trampers, various makes. New Government type tower driers and equipment. Rock and boll catchers and hundreds of other items. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete outfits, you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 all steel Hardwicke-Etter gin in good condition.—Contact Robbie Vaughan, General Delivery, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Four Super Mitchell Extractors, run 5 seasons; one Murray double auger distributor for 4-80 gin; one 1000 gallon Butane gas tank; one #30 Mitchell vaporizer; one Regulator.—Southern Cotton Oil Company, Macon, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Condenser, 72" for 5-80 Murray, new 1949, complete with lint flue and downdraft discharge.—Enderlin Bros. Gin, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE—All-steel bur machines: 1-14' late model Hardwicke-Etter; 1-12' center feed Murray; 2-10' 50 model Continental; 1-10' 48 model Continental; 1-14' Hardwicke-Etter wood frame. Gin stands; 5 late model glass front Murray stands, new style ribs, new saws; 4 model C Continental brush and four air blast V-belt drive. Extractor feeders: 4-60" 49 model super unit Mitchell, V-belt; 4-60" 49 model convertible Mitchell, V-belt; 4-60" super units, flat belt; 4-60" standard flat belt; 4-66" super flat belt; 4-66" standard flat belt. Other feeders in stock. Separators: 1-72" Continental; 1-72" Murray V.S. Cleaners: 1 6-cylinder Murray horizontal; 1 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter incline; 1 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter air line; 1 4-cylinder 96" Lummus; 1 6-cylinder 10" Continental. Trampers and presses: 1 Continental E.J.; 1 ball bearing late model Murray; 1 Cameron; 1 up-packing swing door Lummus steel bound with tramper complete. 1-48 model all steel down draft Murray condenser. 1 Murray horizontal press pump; 1 Lummus pump. This machinery can be seen here at warehouses.—Spencer & Sons Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles North on Dallas Hiway, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus gin stand, double moting, DC-AB with lint flue. Four 60" L. E. F. Lummus feeders. One H-E seed scale. One Lummus horizontal press pump. One 160 h.p. Twin City gas engine. 4-80 saw Murray gin stand, 6" mote conveyor. One 14' H-E bur machine, wood, left hand. One Murray steel bound cotton press with ram and casing. 5-80 saw H-E gin stands with hot roll box and vacuum moting. See our stock fans, pulleys, bucket elevators. We are distributors for steam and dry heat seed sterilizers, screw elevators, conveyor and power transmission equipment.—Strader-Hughston Company (formerly Hughston Sales Company), Phone FO8-5883, Rt. 7, Coit Road, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental cotton gin equipped with Super Mitchells, electric motors, good machinery. Sell to be moved.—Mrs. C. B. Martin, Telephone 1408, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—5-80 Continental lint flue, good condition, rectangular connections to stands. Write Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Company, Loving, N.M.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Any kind of used gin machinery.—W. C. High Gin, Tahoka, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Sober, capable and experienced gin man to manage gin located in good central Texas town; seasonal basis with possibility year round work. Give age, previous employment, references, remuneration expected, etc., with application.—Box ABC, c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

DESIRES CHANCE—Cooperative gin manager, 20 years in cooperative gin, management and operations.—Box TM, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bearings, electric motors, chains, sprockets, V-belts, sheaves, flat belting, pulleys, conveyors, elevators, Lubriplate products.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, 2300 Good-Latimer, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas. Phone: HU-5321.

FOR SALE—One 15 x 15 Skinner steam engine in good condition. One boiler feed pump. One 24' lift bucket elevator with new 12" cups and conveyor belt. One 43' 11" endless leather belt 16" wide. One 50' 7" endless canvas belt 16" wide. Assortment of valves and pulleys.—Farmers Coop Gins, Box 186, Munday, Texas.

FOR SALE—8-cylinder Le Roi, 200 H.P. with 2 Hi-head circulating pumps, Twin-disc clutch, Fisher regulator (for natural gas), dual ignition, sliding rails, cooling coils, outboard bearing for main drive. 4-cylinder Le Roi starting engine, 14" to a 28" main drive sheaves with 13-D ropes. 8-cylinder V-8 Le Roi, 100 H.P. with 2 Hi-head circulating pumps, twin-disc clutch, sliding rails, surge tank, outboard bearing for main drive, 11" diameter sheave with 12-C groove mounted on engine. 5 Continental Munger air blast gins, new saws, only ginned 2500 bales. Lint flue and conveyor under gins go. 5 Hardwicke-Etter Big Four feeders. One 5-80 (Cont.) belt distributor. Numerous amount of pulleys, floor stands and shafting. Scales: 22' Howe wagon scales, 16,000 lb. capacity. —Driscoll Co-op Gin, Phone 3979, A. A. Nix, Driscoll, Texas.

DISMANTLING for sale of parts—One Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" style VA, 120 H.P. diesel. Please write for price on parts needed.—C. L. Hamilton, Baxley, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Four 10 H.P., one 40 H.P., and two 100 H.P. electric motors complete with starting equipment, all reconditioned and in guaranteed operating order. One 25 H.P. Continental Red Seal gasoline power unit. Other power available.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Le Roi RXI (D-1000), 79-138 H.P., 1002 cubic inch displacement, 4-cylinder, 6¾ x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing, with twin disc clutch for butane or natural gas operation. Priced at $1125. Le Roi RXIS (F-1500), 118-208 H.P., 1503 cubic inch displacement, 6-cylinder, 6¾ x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty outboard bearing with twin disc clutch for butane or natural gas operation. Priced $2150. Le Roi RXIV (H-2000), 158-280 H.P., 2004 cubic inch displacement, V-8 cylinder, 6¾ x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing with twin disc heavy duty clutch for butane or natural gas operation. Priced $3534. Le Roi D-471, 35-75 H.P., 471.2 cubic inch displacement, 4-cylinder, 5 x 6 inch bore and stroke, serial #226406, priced $887.84. Le Roi D-226, 16-52 H.P., 226.1 cubic inch displacement, 4 x 4½ inch bore and stroke, serial #156909, priced $436.71. Caterpillar D-17000, 1662 cubic inch displacement, V-8 cylinders, 5¾ x 8 inch bore and stroke, serial #9J5100SP, priced $1700.—Wonder State Manufacturing Co., P. O. Box 461, Telephone: Cedar 2-7754, Paragould, Arkansas.

Underground Water Level Drops in Lubbock Area

Underground water level in Lubbock County dropped an average of 4.44 feet in 1954, according to information released recently by the Texas Board of Water Engineers in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The board released maps showing water declines and increases in 16 High Plains counties.

Floyd County had the largest drop of any South Plains county in 1954. According to the statistics, Floyd wells dropped an average of 8.01 feet last year.

Only two counties, Terry and Gaines, showed increases in their water levels.

Of the more than 150 observation wells measured in Lubbock County, only three had higher levels than in 1953. An official of the board explained that these increases probably were due to the fact that the wells might have been measured in 1953 while they were pumping, and then measured last year while they were not.

Hart Moisture Meters To Change Address

Hart Moisture Meters has built a new laboratory on Long Island and will have a new address after April 15. The new address will be West Islip Boulevard and Higbie Lane, Babylon, Long Island, New York. The business of Hart Moisture Meters—Raymond S. Hart, Inc., in the past has been conducted from Grand Central Terminal Building.

Promotion of Cotton Oil Foods Urged by Wynn

Principal emphasis during National Cotton Week, May 9-14, will be on fiber use in fashions and home furnishings, but food promotional opportunities will not be overlooked.

W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., president of the National Cotton Council, points out that many food items made with cottonseed oil are excellent products for promotion during this special week when the cotton industry will be in the spotlight throughout the country.

The cotton leader mentioned margarine, vegetable oil shortening, cooking oil, salad oils and dressings among the grocery items that could be effectively promoted in conjunction with Cotton Week.

"The food industry is by far the most important customer of cottonseed oil, since 95 percent of the cottonseed oil produced in the United States is consumed in the manufacture of food products," Wynn said.

He noted that in 1954, more than one billion pounds of cottonseed oil were used in making food products. Shortening used 639 million pounds, margarine, 396.5 million pounds; and cooking oils, salad oils and dressings also consumed large quantities of cottonseed oil, he said.

These cottonseed oil products could be "features of the week," May 9-14, Wynn suggested. Store displays, point-of-purchase advertising, newspaper ads, radio and TV spots during that week could tie-in with the cotton theme effectively. Leaflets or booklets featuring recipes using these foods as ingredients might be distriubted in a special Cotton Week promotion.

• Piggyback Services Speed Operation

PIGGYBACK or "trailer-on-flatcar" (TOFC) service is a development in transportation that shows promise of faster service and lower costs in marketing farm products, according to USDA.

The piggyback operation is a joint truck-rail freight movement. Fully loaded truck trailers are placed on railroad flatcars and hauled between major rail terminals. Upon arrival at the destination terminal, the trailers are rehooked to truck tractors and and pulled to the receiver's store, warehouse, or plant.

This service has speeded up the overall delivery time of the railroads. It is further claimed that it is even faster than truck-hauled serivce, particularly under conditions of snow-moving and crowded highway traffic. Piggyback service also holds promise of reducing loss and damage in transit, whether compared with ordinary rail shipment or highway transport. This fact has been reflected, in some cases, in lower insurance rates for TOFC shipments than for similar shipments by highway.

Materials derived from farm products are hauled by TOFC service. It also appears to be suitable for the movement of farm products, particularly perishables. Recent tests have shown that fresh meat can be moved satisfactorily by TOFC service.

A byproduct of trailer-on-flat car service is reduced traffic on the highways.

■ **MONROE U. MAY, Southland Feed Mills, Dallas, was elected president of the Texas Feed Manufacturers' Association at the annual convention last week in Mineral Wells.**

Many See Nation's Newest Gin in Dallas

MANY GINNERS attending the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention in Dallas saw the nation's newest cotton gin. It is the above gin completed at the plant of Lummus Cotton Gin Co. in Dallas on the Sunday night before the convention opened. Modern in every respect, the building is completely new from the foundation up; furthermore, it is equipped to handle any kind of cotton that a farmer may bring in—"even cotton harvested with a hay rake," officials point out. A feature that is attracting much attention is the push-button central control panel, designed and installed by Gay Electric Co. of Dallas, through which the power and lights throughout the gin are controlled. Lummus officials invite friends in the industry to inspect the gin whenever they are in Dallas and point out that their new location is easily accessible from Loop 12 at 3331 Haggar Drive.

GINNERS

You are required by law to keep two Payroll Forms showing Social Security taxes.

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Here Are the Two Forms You Need:

Weekly Payroll Record (Form 85) —A simplified form that has provisions for Social Security, withheld taxes, overtime pay, etc. Meets the requirements of state and Federal law. Bound in books of 52 sheets with marble board cover, **$2.00.**

Employee's Earning Record (Form 91) — An individual ledger sheet for **each** employee, providing all essential payroll information required by law. Machine ruled and printed two sides. Available in loose-leaf form, punched if desired. Size 11⅞" x 9¼". Fifty sheets, **$4.00.**

Binders also available to fit this form, **$5.50.**

You Need Both of These Forms!

Please Enclose Check With Order.

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THE COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

P. O. Box 7985
DALLAS, TEXAS

Where Does Margarine Stand Now?

(Continued from Page 24)

ers and nine states continue to bar margarine in state institutions. The federal government, despite the efforts of some of your representatives in Congress, still is bound not to buy margarine to serve Navy men, although the savings would run into millions. The Chinese walls of laws have been largely tumbled down; but let no one think all gates are open. It cannot yet be truthfully said that cottonseed oil, in the form of its second largest market, margarine, is an entirely free product in our home market.

A striking example of this occurred last year. Faced with a piling government surplus of butter, officials considered various plans of disposition. Among such plans were proposals that the butter be sold at an uneconomic price, made possible by tax-paid subsidies, regardless of the effect on your product. I am happy to report that it was determined not to use this destructive, unfair, and dangerous means of removing the butter. I say "dangerous" because I cannot understand how any such procedure for helping one industry at the direct expense of another can be anything but harmful to our economy and to the whole principle of a competitive market. Actually, we are today losing an estimated 150 million pounds a year to surplus butter given a tax-paid subsidy for use in the Army, school lunch, and other markets. Yet such proposals continue to be advanced in Congress, and this year of 22 bills in state legislatures directly relating to margarine, 13 were restrictive in character.

o **Battle of the Bulge** — There's another kind of competition before us, one better to meet. How many of you at lunch push aside the pat of margarine or butter—in the interests of what you are pleased to consider your figure—and find yourselves eating a candy bar, or drinking a "coke," or taking care of a "drink" well before the afternoon is over? A candy bar, a coke, and a fair-sized bourbon give you about twice the the calories you get from a pat of margarine. Those items are all right in their place. But they are not substitutes for nutritional food fat. Coming closer home, how many still think that, somehow, margarine isn't quite as good as butter? The two products are nutritionally equal, and modern margarine is excellent enough to be accepted at the highest rate in history, yet all too many restaurants, for example, don't offer your good Texas margarine.

Butter itself promises to a stronger competitor in the foreseeable future. Milk production is forecast to remain record high; butter production will stay about the same. Backed by new promotional efforts and a lower price, butter consumption increased six percent last year. Interestingly enough, margarine increased, too, but not as much. More and more, interest in the dairy industry appears to be focussed on selling more of the butterfat in the form of fluid and other whole milk products. This development, however, cannot be accomplished quickly and is caught by a tangle of legal and economic conflicts.

Now, milk and margarine go well together. Milk is good protein and other nutrients. The cottonseed meal you help produce is an important feed for today's high-producing milk cows. The milk so produced and sold as fluid milk, or cheese, and similar products, brings more return to the dairyman than when sold as butter, and better nutrition to the country. The cottonseed oil goes into margarine that supplies the needed table spread nutrition at lower cost. In these twin markets cottonseed can have a real future. They are complementary. And the housewife who chooses your spread in order to help pay for more milk for her family could have, last year, at the rate of a pound of margarine a week, bought 100 or more quarts of store milk with her "margarine bonus."

Thank you for hearing this report on the margarine story. It's your story—an American story—one of progress in products, of better food, of a great new farm market. Let it inspire us to continue our cooperation and joint promotion of our common product—yours and mine. Let's make that 8.3 pounds per person not a goal post, but a mile post.

Soybean Shattering Tests Conducted at Ysleta

Two nonshattering strains of soybeans and several standard commercial varieties were tested at the El Paso Valley Experiment Station, Ysleta, Texas, last year. Lee and D-49-2491, both unavailable for general commercial production, were the only ones that did not lose heavily because of excessive shattering.

Although the gross income from soybeans is considerably less than that from cotton, the crop might be grown advantageously on farm land diverted from cotton because of acreage restrictions, the Ysleta Station pointed out in its Progress Report 1760.

Definite conclusions of the recent tests in soybean susceptibility to shattering are being withheld until further observations can be made. Nonshattering types, although greatly resistant to the shattering, may be expected to shatter to some extent under adverse conditions, the bulletin concluded.

Reduce Fires in COTTON GINS with the BEST in MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

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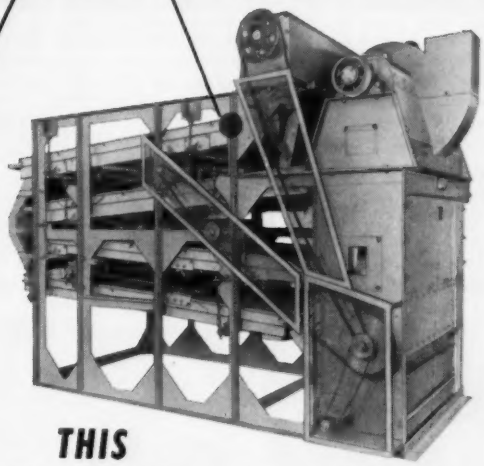

THIS
No. 299 Cottonseed Cleaner
will do a bigger and better job for you

The Model No. 299 is our latest Cottonseed Cleaner. It is a 60″ machine with four shakers. On the basis of space requirements, it is unequalled by any commercial machine in thoroughness of cleaning and in capacity because twice the normal screening area of the usual seed cleaner is uniquely packed into this piece of equipment. Floor space is only 8 x 16 ft.

By means of mechanical sizing and aspiration, this new Cleaner removes four classes of matter:

1. Bolls, large stems, and bulky debris.
2. Small stems, sand, and dirt.
3. Stones and metal.
4. Dust, shale, and chaff.

The black seeds and loose meats are discharged relatively free of pebbles and the gray seeds emerge really clean to permit a lint cut of maximum cellulose content.

Our older well known Model No. 199 Cottonseed Cleaners are available with two 36″ or 60″ wide shakers. These units have been the standard of the cotton oil seed industry for over twenty years and are still ideally suited for many installations.

Give some serious thought to the problem of producing cleaner seed at your mill and let Bauer engineers assist you. Drop us a line or call us regarding your particular needs.

THE BAUER BROS. CO.
1701 SHERIDAN AVE. • SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

California Oilseed Crops

PRODUCTION, past and future, is discussed in this talk made recently by J. R. Smith, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., before the West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents.

THE TITLE of this talk, Oilseed Crop Production in California, Past and Future, covers a wide territory which I feel can best be covered by discussing mainly developments in the present and in the future. Past work is well recorded elsewhere.

We should mention the outstanding contribution by L. G. Goar in introducing the Punjab type of flax into Imperial Valley in 1927, followed later by the Imperial and C-47 types. Goar's research is probably the outstanding example in the West of what can be done to provide new raw materials for our industry, pointed at a local area.

Another outstanding contribution has been made by Dr. Carl Claassen in developing and introducing high oil content lines of safflower. This crop now promises to equal or surpass the growth history of flax in California. Except for these two examples, we have failed, I believe, in this state to do all we can to find new raw materials for our crushing facilities and to improve the quality of what we have. In many instances we have been content to sit back and complain about high copra prices, higher wage and equipment costs, etc., rather than trying to develop local production to satisfy local needs. Some of us have taken shots in the dark in trying to develop new crops. No concentrated effort has been made in this direction, however, until recently. The main theme of this talk, therefore, will be to point out a few things which have been done in this regard and to suggest possible steps you, as oil mill superintendents, might take.

• **Stations Need Help** — We have in each state an experiment station with qualified, trained scientists available, who are eager to do a job for us. We must tell them, however, what we want and assist them in obtaining funds to do the job, rather than sitting back and criticizing them for lack of proper re-

Photos by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Assn.

Falcon Dam Helping Cotton Areas in Texas and Mexico

SCENES at the Falcon Dam along the Rio Grande and in the expanding Matamoros cotton area of Mexico are shown here. At the top, on the left, is a view of the Falcon Dam, joint project providing water for the U.S. and Mexico; and on the right is one of the modern gins serving Mexican cotton producers in the region. The bottom picture shows, l. to r., A. J. Chapman, entomologist, USDA pink bollworm control project, Brownsville; Rex Steele, Swift & Co. Oil Mill, Harlingen; and Joseph N. Crisler, area leader, USDA pink bollworm control project, Brownsville, during a recent visit to the Falcon Dam.

Cotton acreage in the Matamoros area, on the Mexican side of the river, is estimated at about 650,000 acres under irrigation and about 350,000 acres of non-irrigated land. This is about the same planting as last year. The Texas Rio Grande Valley has about 300,000 acres under irrigation and 200,000 non-irrigated, reduced by 1955 acreage controls.

Falcon Dam, in the opinion of many growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, has already paid for itself in flood control and by supplying municipal water. Enough water now is in storage to irrigate both sides of the river through June, 1955.

search. These men are hit from all sides by various pressure groups asking for research aimed at solving each group's own particular problems. The farmer has control of the bulk of the research work done on oilseeds and these studies have been directed primarily toward improved yields, combating insect and disease problems and finding better production practices. The farmer is not particularly interested in the seed characteristics. He thinks primarily of yields and price. No concentrated effort has been made or asked for regarding improvements in oil content, protein, lowering of acid value or fiber content, or studies of the effects of various cropping methods on seed quality and characteristics.

Cotton research has been directed almost exclusively at improving the principal constituent—cotton fiber itself. We have been content to try to maintain a status quo in the oil content of cottonseed while this breeding work has been going on. The cottonseed industry is by far the largest oil milling group in California. Thousands of dollars are spent every year improving extraction equipment, refining facilities, materials handling, etc.

We have given hardly any thought to changing the structure of cottonseed itself, or to finding alternate oil crops to fill in the gaps which will occur in our crushing schedules due to acreage restrictions. Since the cottonseed industry is heavily engaged in financing cotton growers, it is certainly to its advantage to encourage these growers to plant other oilseeds which would naturally gravitate to cotton oil mills.

Flax research until this past year, has been concerned mainly with improving yields, iodine number, disease resistance and holding the oil content at a good level. Last year at the Flax Institute meeting in Minneapolis, it was interesting to note that the emphasis on flax research is at last switching to the question of raising the oil content. A steady decrease in the oil content and iodine number has been noted in the Imperial Valley flax for the past few seasons. We have done nothing to find out the reasons for this rather than guessing.

Such a change in the character of your raw materials should certainly effect you as mill superintendents. After all, you are expected by your management to produce the most oil of the highest quality at the lowest possible cost. If the nature of your raw materials is changing, you cannot perform efficiently. Conversely, if the quality of your seed is upgraded, an automatic improvement can be noted in your job without a single dollar being expended for capital investment.

Research costs relatively little since much of the outlay is regained through income tax deductions. Furthermore, well applied research can mean the difference of having any income on which to pay a tax. You may say, "What can I do about it? I am not a plant breeder." No, but you do know your own problems best of all and you can carry them to the plant breeders and your management, interesting them in your ideas. Here are a few examples of what can be done.

• **Something Can Be Done** — During the early 1940's, the state of Nebraska founded what was called a chemurgic project, designed to find alternate crops that would fit into the agricultural picture of that state. Much of this work was concentrated on oilseed research. Out of this project came our present varieties of safflower and the start toward hybrid castor production. Through applied research the oil content of safflower has been raised from a range of 22 percent to 28 percent, to highs of above 40 percent. Protein in the seed has been increased over 25 percent with commensurate reductions in fiber content. The real value of this seed has been enhanced due to the higher values obtainable from the changes in resultant products.

The West Coast Oilseeds Development Committee, P. O. Box 1162, El Centro, Calif., has worked for several years with the Southwest Irrigation Experiment Station at Brawley, Calif., providing needed funds for soybean research. This committee, which is made up of interested industry and grower members, should be of interest to your company if it is not already a member. The soybean work done at Brawley has resulted in the development of a non-shattering type which appears to be suitable to southern California production. A similar project has just been started at the University of California at Davis. This work is being sponsored by several crushers. However, it is interesting to note that contributions have also been received from meal consumers who have no direct interest in crushing soybeans but who are interested enough in local production of meal.

The NCPA has for several years contributed toward sesame research in the Cotton States. Producers Cotton Oil Co. at Fresno has done considerable testing in this regard and currently has a project started with Fresno State College and the Extension Service.

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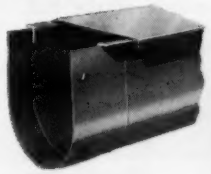

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Many Farmers Good Prophets

Using Local Indications To Forecast Weather

■ **PROFESSIONAL tells how amateurs can read the signs in the sky, but warns against believing all of the proverbs.**

FARMERS, sailors and other outdoor workers who watch the weather closely often become skilled in forecasting, says I. W. Brunk, U.S. Weather Bureau, Chicago, in Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Many farmers are good forecasters whether they realize it or not, he adds. His discussion of forecasting weather from local conditions said, in part:

Forecasts for a few hours in advance may usually be made without instruments or maps—from the appearance of the sky, from the wind, and as many farmers would say, from the "feel" of the air. Such forecasts are made by everyone who looks at the sky in the morning and decides whether or not to carry an umbrella. "When clouds appear, wise men put on their cloaks," is one way of expressing it.

However, there are definite limitations to the farmer's forecast. You cannot depend on it much past the daylight hours of that particular day, and the farmer is likely to miss if he attempts to predict the weather for more than 24 hours in advance.

The best results for short periods in advance are obtained by combining the use of the weather map with local indications, such as are furnished by the clouds, wind, and pressure changes. For forecasts further in advance, dependence must be placed entirely upon the weather map, for the weather can change greatly in a short period of time, and it is usually misleading to look out of the window and try to anticipate tomorrow's weather.

• **Weather Proverbs** — Some of the weather proverbs relating to the appearance of the sky, the direction of the wind, and the humidity of the air may have some foundation. They may be the result of long experience, and infer an impending change in the weather from a change in meteorological elements. Few of the well-known weather proverbs are sure signs all of the time. For example, cirrus clouds (high, thin, wispy clouds) often precede the rain area of a well-developed storm, and when they thicken into what is called a mackerel sky, it is a good indication that rain is approaching. However, the rain does not fall over the entire area in which the cirrus clouds appeared.

One of the best known weather proverbs is:

"Rainbow in the morning, sailor
take warning;
Rainbow at night, sailor's delight."

A rainbow in the morning appears in the western sky, and means that rain is falling at some nearby point in the west. Since our weather in the United States usually moves from west to east, rain may be expected soon, if it is not already falling. A rainbow in the evening appears in the eastern sky, and the rain is falling in the east of the person observing the rainbow. This may mean that all of the bad weather has already passed to the east, and that the weather following will now be fair. (The rainbow also reminds us of the promise in the Bible [Genesis 9:12-16] that our earth will never be destroyed by a flood. Editor's note.)

The condition of plants and the behavior of animals are sometimes used as indications of coming weather. However, these are largely responses to past and present weather influences and furnish no possible indication of future weather. Neither is there any basis to justify an opinion that the moon or planets have any relation whatever to the earth's weather. The so-called "equinoctial storm" is another weather fallacy. The equinoxes mark the transition periods between winter and summer conditions. Storms often occur in the regular progress of the seasons, during the latter part of March and September, but are not any more likely on the day of the equinox than on other days during March or September. The so-called "forecasts" for months ahead published in some almanacs are generalized statements for large areas based on normal weather variations, and are verified only by chance.

• **The Barometer and Weather** — The barometer is one of the most important meteorological instruments, and if the use of it is properly understood, it can be an aid in forecasting the weather from local indications. The barometer was invented by Torricelli in 1643. It consisted of a glass tube filled with mercury and inverted so that the open end of the tube was below the surface of mercury in a container of some sort. The mercury column at sea level is about 30 inches high, and is equivalent to a pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch. For the first several thousand feet above sea level, the column of mercury decreases about 1 inch in height for each 900-foot increase in elevation. The pressure of the air at any given point is the force exerted by the weight of all the air above it. The pressure of the air at fixed point is constantly changing, due to the movement of storms and other complex atmospheric changes. Unlike temperature changes, variations in pressure are not ordinarily perceptible to human senses, but they are important in weather forecasting because of their connection with other weather changes.

The mercurial barometer was once as popular as grandfather's clock, but both are now outmoded for popular use. An aneroid barometer is more convenient for those who may wish to use a barometer in attempting to anticipate the weather. It is made by exhausting the air from a thin circular metallic box. A spring on the inside prevents the box from collapsing. One side of the box is fixed, and the other side is connected by means of levers to an indicating arm or pointer. Changes in air pressure cause the pointer to move over a scale of figures corresponding to the readings of the mercurial barometer. A recording aneroid called a barograph is even more convenient in noting pressure changes, since it produces a continuous graph of the pressure, but is more expensive. The words found on the dials of many aneroid barometers mean little. It is not the actual reading of the barometer so much as the kind and rate of change of pressure that are important. Aneroid barometers usually have an extra pointer, the location of which can be changed by adjustment in the rear of the instrument. If the extra pointer is set to correspond to the reading of the barometric pointer, and then observed again after a period of several hours, a measure can be obtained of how much the pressure has risen or fallen.

Barometer changes are of more significance in winter than in summer. Storms are well developed in winter, while in summer thunderstorms are perhaps the most important weather element, and these are almost impossible to forecast from local wind and barometer indications. Sky conditions may be used to anticipate the approach of thunderstorms, for everyone is familiar with the darkening sky which usually precedes thunderstorms. If one take the necessary time and modifies the wind and barometer changes by such pertinent factors as season, location, temperature, clouds, and anything else that has proved helpful by experience, an interesting hobby can be developed. If unsuccessful in attempts to forecast the weather, consolation may be found in John 3:8, of the New Testament: "The wind blows where it chooses, and you hear its sound, but you do not know from where it comes or where it is going."

Oklahoma Ginners Set Field Day

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' fifth annual field day will get under way at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, April 12, at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha. The program will be presented by members of the Station staff and was arranged in cooperation with Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association.

Association officers include Elmer Dawson of Mountain View, president; M. N. Pannell of Lawton, first vice-president; Lester Palmer of Okemah, second vice-president; and J. D. Fleming of Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

Agricultural Exports Rise

U.S. agricultural exports were 15 percent higher in value for the first eight months (July-February) of 1954-55 than in the comparable period of the previous season, USDA reports. Farm products shipments through February were valued at $2.2 billion, against $1.9 billion in the 1953-54 period.

Cotton, cottonseed oil, flaxseed and lard showed the largest gains over exports a year ago. Grains and feeds were the only major commodity group falling below the level of the previous season.

The GINNER'S PAGE

office and yard supplies

PAPER TAGS

RED Tags for Fire Packed Bales Only

This year The National Cotton Council is urging ginners, warehousemen, crushers and others to use RED tags only for identifying fire-packed bales. We are cooperating in the industrywide fire-prevention campaign and recommend that you use Blue, Green, Yellow, Manila or any color other than Red this year. We will furnish Red tags if you order them; however, we urge you to use some other color if possible.

Shown is 6H style tag (actual size) with metal eyelet. Our standard colors are: Blue, Green, Yellow and Manila, but can furnish any color.

When ordering tags please give number of coupons desired, numbering arrangement, and exact wording to be printed on tags. Send sample tag for copy when possible.

ANY style tag you prefer is available, including the Form 1 Government Tag (also known as the Smith-Doxey Tag).

MANILA

	Per 1000
1000	$29.33
2000	19.43
3000	16.07
5000	14.18
10,000	10.71
25,000	8.17
50,000	7.41

COLORED

	Per 1000
1000	$31.17
2000	21.21
3000	17.73
5000	15.65
10,000	11.98
25,000	9.28
50,000	8.38

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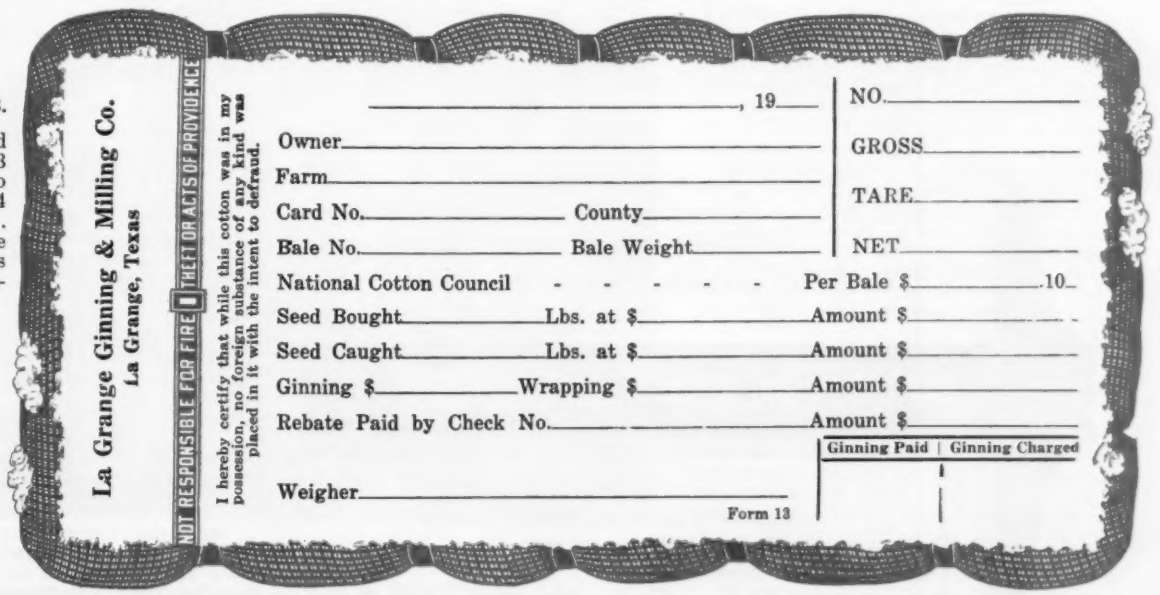
23 gauge steel	$2.20 per M	$2.48 per M
21 gauge steel	2.50 per M	2.75 per M
21 gauge copper	2.89 per M	4.07 per M

Gin Ticket Form 13.

This ticket printed in two colors, 3 tickets to page, also in black only, 4 tickets to page. Bound 250 duplicate sets to book. Prices for two color tickets:

500—$10.00
1000—$16.95
1500—$21.80
2000—$27.00
3000—$36.45
5000—$54.35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• Midsouth Schools Well Attended

LARGE ATTENDANCE from all of the Midsouth area and much interest characterized the 1955 Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools which were held at Memphis and Wilson, Ark., March 29-30. Representatives of cotton gin machinery manufacturing firms and other sponsors of the events expressed much satisfaction with the representation from Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi and with the interest shown by the operators who attended.

The schools were held as follows:

The Continental Gin Co. School, 212 Poplar Street, Memphis; The Hardwicke-Etter Gin Co. School, Crain Brothers Gin, Wilson, Ark.; The Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School, 234 East Butler Street, Memphis; and The Murray-Mitchell Gin School, 146 East Butler Street, Memphis.

Sponsors, in addition to these firms, included Extension Services of Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi; ginners' associations of Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee; and the Delta Councils of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Extension and research leaders of USDA and the states of the Midsouth collaborated in presenting an hour session at each school stressing cotton quality. George Pfeifferberger of the National Cotton Council, Vernon Moore and Charles Merkel of the U.S. Ginning Laboratory at Stonville, Miss.; Sam Lyles, A. M. Pendleton and Charles Oglesbee of USDA Extension and state specialists were among those participating.

Georgia Gets Workers

Four new employees of the University of Georgia Extension Service have been announced by W. A. Sutton, associate director.

They are William Thomas Clayton, H. M. (Zeke) Morris, Sidney Diamond, and John Sidney Conner.

New Book

GINNERS WILL FIND NEW HANDBOOK USEFUL

A new handbook that should prove of wide interest to members of the cotton ginning industry has been published by the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association. Single copies may be purchased for $5 each, or the publication is available at special quantity rates, from the Association's office, 1012 North Sixth Street, Blytheville, Ark.

Cotton Ginners' Handbook was compiled by Tom J. Johnston, Mississippi Extension cotton gin specialist, in cooperation with members of the publications committee, Extension cotton ginning specialists. USDA research specialists, manufacturers of gin machinery and others contributed information to the publication.

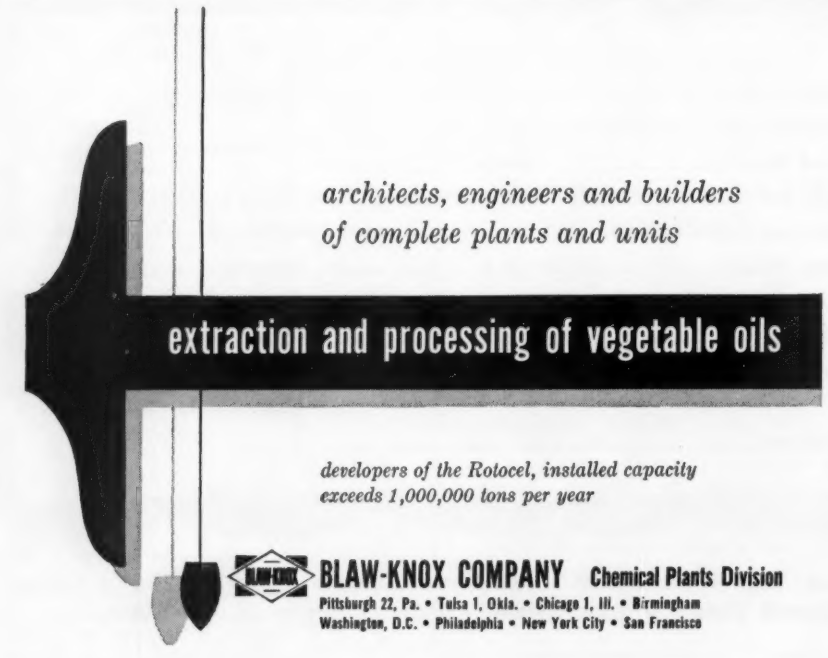
Diagrams and photographs add to the practical value of the information in the handbook that should make it useful for employees and operators of gins.

Retailers Will Participate In National Cotton Week

Major retail chains are planning to participate in the twenty-fifth annual celebration of National Cotton Week, May 9-14, with window and interior displays in store outlets across the country.

Ernest Stewart, sales promotion manager of the National Cotton Council, estimated that some 18,000 chain, department and independent specialty stores will join in the observance. The promotion will result in more than one million lines of local retail newspaper advertising for Cotton Week promotions, he predicted.

■ **CHARLES DERRICK, who retired 10 years ago from his position as day superintendent for the Swift & Co. Oil Mill at Waco, Texas, is living at Waco and raising and trading in livestock.**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MCPA Increases Production Goal of Cotton Contest

High yields made by contestants in the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association Cotton Club Contest during 1953 and '54 have caused the Association to change the production target from two bales to three bales per acre this year.

In announcing the change, Jackson L. Hunter, chairman of the MCPA production club committee, stated that the qualifying level has also been increased from 750 pounds to 900 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The other rules and requirements, he said, remain the same as last year.

Hunter pointed out that gains in agricultural efficiency make three bales per acre a reasonable goal for Missouri Delta youths, employing the teachings of vocational agriculture instructors and county extension agents.

All entrants in the contest will work under the direct supervision of the project supervisor, who will be either a 4-H club representative or a vocational agriculture instructor.

Any 4-H or FFA student, who is responsible for producing his cotton crop, is eligible for membership in the club and for prizes to be awarded.

The MCPA, headquarters in Portageville, is offering $600 in U.S. Savings Bonds to the first seven winners in the state contest. First prize will be $200 in Savings Bonds, second prize will be $150 in Savings Bonds, third through seventh prize will be a $50 U.S. Savings Bond.

Houston Club Schedules Program in Longview

Houston Farm and Ranch Club and the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, in connection with its twenty-ninth annual convention, will convene at 10 a.m. Friday, April 15 for a special program in the senior high school auditorium, Longview, Texas. Chemistry in Agriculture will be the theme.

Speakers will be Dr. John S. Williams, director of research and development at the University of Houston, who will speak on Chemistry in Living Agriculture; P. J. Reno, Hercules Powder Co. manager from Dallas, who will discuss New Concepts in Agricultural Pesticides; and Dr. W. O. Trogdon of Houston, agronomist with the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Modern Fertilizers in Modern Agriculture.

George Logan of Waco, chairman of the ETCC agriculture committee, will preside at the two-hour program, and introductions will be made by J. D. Sartwelle of Houston, president of the Houston Farm and Ranch Club. A film, Miracle of Plant Foods, will immediately precede noon adjournment of the program.

New Book

GEORGIA ISSUES STUDY OF PEANUT MARKETING

Industrial Engineering and Economic Studies of Peanut Marketing is the title of a new publication issued in Georgia. Engineering Experiment Station of Georgia Institute of Technology, and Georgia Experiment Station cooperated in the publication. J. J. Moder, Jr., and N. M. Penny and associates at the two institutions are authors of the material.

Cotton and Temperature

(Continued from Page 14)

lating the moisture content is badly needed for the various ginning processes.

On Dec. 3, the last series of tests was made. This was a typical dry, clear day that exists most of the time on the High Plains in the fall of the year. By this date the boll had become very dry and the moisture content of the lint and burr had dropped below that of the seed. The moisture content at 9 a.m. for boll, lint and seed was below normal and dropped to an exceedingly dry condition of only 3 percent by mid-afternoon.

Abnormally dry cotton measures a shorter staple length than cotton at standard conditions of 65 percent relative humidity and 70° F. According to studies made by the USDA, the loss in upper half mean length as measured by the Fibrograph for a range of five different cottons considered typical of those produced across the Cotton Belt, was .058 inches. This loss was a difference in length that occurred in an atmosphere between 35 percent and 65 percent relative humidity at 70° F. and corresponds to about 1/16 inch loss in staple length. The average moisture content for these cottons at 35 percent relative humidity was 3.76 percent which compares favorably with the average moisture content of High Plains cottons in the middle and late fall. The University of Arizona College of Agriculture, found cotton grown in that state would gain an average of 1/32 of an inch when conditioned to 8 percent moisture content.

Summary:

1. The rate of loss or gain in moisture is different for the boll, seed cotton, lint, and seed throughout the harvesting season and varies with the time of day.

2. The moisture content is greatest in the early morning followed by a pronounced drop until mid-afternoon.

3. The moisture content of the seed makes little change during the middle and late harvesting season while the burr and lint are becoming progressively drier.

4. Most cotton is harvested and ginned on the High Plains during dry climatic conditions resulting in a sub-normal moisture content, often less than 4 percent. Under present market procedure, the grower selling such cotton takes a material loss in weight.

5. Abnormally dry lint will measure a shorter staple length.

6. There is a need for the use of a quick and accurate method of determining moisture content of cotton in the bale before certain injustices may occur to either grower or buyer.

This study was made in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Lubbock under the direction of Don Jones. Appreciation is expressed to Levon Ray of the Experiment Station for his valuable suggestions and help in carrying out this study.

Bale of Linters Stored Since 1914

A BALE of cotton linters that dates back at least to 1914 is shown here with its present owner, W. C. Manley, Jr., of Memphis. Federal Compress and Warehouse Co., Forrest City, Ark., found the bale without any record on it, but the oldest employees of the firm agree that it had been there continuously since 1914, and believe that the bale was produced by Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill. Bill Taylor and Lonnie Bennett of the warehouse firm presented the bale to Manley.

• Midsouth To Plant More Soybeans

SOYBEAN PLANTINGS will continue to increase in several Midsouth states this year but show little change in the southeastern portion of the Cotton Belt, according to farmers' planting intentions reported to USDA during March.

Arkansas plantings are indicated at 966,000 acres for 1955, compared with 920,000 in 1954 and 515,000 the 1944-53 average. Mississippi expects to have 752,000 acres of soybeans, which compares with 716,000 last year and the 10-year average of 385,000. Tennessee plantings are estimated at 270,000 acres for 1955, 284,000 for 1954 and 245,000, the previous average; and Louisiana's acreage of 152,000 will be the same as last year, although above the 107,000-acre average.

In the Southeast, both Carolinas are expected to have about the same acreage in soybeans as in 1954, while indicated plantings in Virginia and Georgia showed slight declines from last season.

U.S. plantings will be about one million acres more than in 1954, if farmers carry out their March intentions. At 19,981,000 acres, the expected 1955 plantings would compare with 18,753,000 last year and the 1944-53 average of 13,740,000 acres. For comparison, soybean plantings in 1940 were 10,487,000 acres, in 1930, 3,072,000 acres and in 1925 the U.S. planted 1,539,000 acres to soybeans grown alone.

Cold, High Winds Cause Valley Cotton Damage

Cool weather with high winds caused severe damage this month to cotton in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, according to reports from Texas Extension Service and USDA. Full evaluation of damage has not been made.

Before the cool spell, the following insects were reported causing damage: thrips in cotton fields adjacent to onions; cutworms in all areas, particularly in fields where cotton followed green leafy vegetables; red spiders in a few fields; and the cotton bollworm on the terminal bud of seedling plants.

Cotton Export Subsidies Policy Repeated

Because of numerous inquiries about the Department of Agriculture's position on export subsidies for cotton, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson recently has repeated his earlier announcement that there will be no cotton export subsidy during the 1954-55 marketing season which ends July 31, 1955.

"I am repeating this announcement in order to set at rest unfortunate rumors which have had a disturbing effect on the cotton market and in order to promote the orderly movement of U.S. cotton in international trade," Benson said.

• Cotton Consumption Lowest Since '38

PER CAPITA cotton consumption in the U.S. during 1954 declined to 25.4 pounds, 2.5 pounds less than in 1953 and the lowest since 1938, USDA points out in The Cotton Situation, issued March 23.

The previous post World War II low occurred in 1949 when 25.7 pounds per capita were consumed. Because of the increase in population, however, the total amount of cotton consumed in 1954 was about 590,000 bales above 1949. Consumption of all fibers declined and cotton consumption in 1954 comprised about 68.5 percent of total textile fiber consumption, compared with 68.7 percent in 1953.

Consumption of cotton during the 1954-55 marketing year will probably be slightly less than nine million running bales, compared with 8.6 million running bales in 1953-54. The estimate is based on the trend in the average daily rate of consumption during the first seven months of the marketing year and assumes normal seasonal changes during most of the last five months of the season. However, the low level of stocks of gray goods in relation to unfilled orders at the end of January may indicate somewhat less than normal seasonal declines during some of the remaining five months of the current season.

Exports of cotton in 1954-55 marketing year are estimated at approximately 4.25 million bales, about 13 percent above 1953-54. This compares with 4.5 million bales estimated previously. Preliminary reports of exports during the first six months of the current season amounted to 1.9 million bales, about 435,000 above a year earlier.

Exports during the last six months of 1954-55 may be no larger than a year earlier when they were unusually large in relation to the season's total. Trade reports indicate that importing countries have reduced their orders from earlier levels for U.S. cotton since about the middle of January, most of which would be reflected in exports during the spring of 1955.

The supply of cotton in the U.S. during 1954-55 is estimated at about 23.5 million bales. This includes a 1954 crop of about 13.6 million bales, a starting carryover of more than 9.7 million, and estimated imports of slightly more than 0.1 million. This is the largest supply since the 24.6 million bales of 1939-40. Carryover next Aug. 1 is expected to be about 10.3 million bales, 600,000 more than at the beginning of this season.

Switzerland Gets Increase Of U.S. Cotton Imports

The U.S. share of cotton imports to Switzerland has increased considerably in the first six months (August-January) of the 1954-55 marketing year, O. B. Mossman, American Consulate General in Bern, announces.

The U.S. share this season is 38,000 bales or 34 percent of the 112,000-bale total, as compared with 19,000 bales or 17 percent of the 1953-54 total.

■ **W. W. LYNCH, president, Texas Power and Light Co., Dallas, has been appointed to the inter-industry council, which was formed a year ago to encourage farm use of electric power.**

Goats No Smarter Than Humans

Goats are no smarter than humans—at least as far as eating toadstools is concerned. And, American Veterinary Association blames the problem among goats on "inherent curiosity"—a trait occasionally found among two-legged animals.

Veterinarians have warned that poisoning from eating toadstools, "often considered only a human problem," is a problem among herds of dairy goats. The Association said curiosity drives the goats to graze areas containing toadstools, with fatalities often resulting.

Mississippi Agronomist Accepts New Position

Dr. Ivan Miles, leader of extension agronomy at Mississippi State College since 1948, has announced his resignation to accept a position as agronomist with Mathieson Chemical Corp.

According to Dr. Clay Lyle, director of Mississippi Extension Service, Doctor Miles is largely responsible for the vast increase of soil-testing by Mississippi farmers. This program has resulted in use of higher rates of fertilizer and more economical crop production.

Doctor Miles has also served as agronomist with the Department of Interior, headquarters at Meridian, and with North Carolina State College where he set up the state's soil testing program.

The agronomist will continue to live in Starkville, Miss., and will serve Mathieson Chemical Corp. as consultant for Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama.

Two-Bale Yield Credited To Use of Fertilizer

Fertilizer is credited with making two bales per acre for David Landrum of Clay County, Arkansas, without supplemental irrigation in 1954.

On a field of three acres, Landrum picked 5,900 pounds of seed cotton on his first picking. His final turnout was six bales of lint from the three acres.

The increased yield was attributed to an increased fertilizer program. About 350 pounds of 12-12-12 fertilizer an acre were broadcast before ground was bedded and the soil bedded on the fertilizer.

This was the only treatment different from the practices used on other plots in adjoining fields yielding from three-fourths to one bale an acre.

Landrum had his soil tested this spring and found that his application of fertilizer on this plot last year nearly exactly equaled the recommendation for the 1954 crop. Other benefits noticed from the use of adequate fertilizer were larger, more open bolls, greater ease of picking, and better quality lint.

By following his 1955 soil test recommendations and banding the application instead of broadcasting, Landrum hopes to exceed his last year's record on more of his land.

• Seasonal Soybean Upturn Unlikely

RECORD soybean supplies dominate the spring and summer outlook and soybean prices are not likely to show their usual seasonal strength, according to USDA. About 175 million bushels will be available before Oct. 1 for crushing, exports and end-season stocks. This is about 13 percent more than the previous peak in 1950.

Per capita domestic disapperance of food fats this crop year (ending Sept. 30, 1955) is not likely to differ greatly from a year ago. Exports (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds), however, are expected to establish a new record of well over two billion pounds compared with the previous peak of 1.6 billion in the 1950 and 1953 crop years. Most of the increase will be in cottonseed oil, soybeans and lard. Nearly all of the cotton oil exported will be from government stocks at prices below those in the U.S. domestic market. Total stocks of food fats on Oct. 1, 1955, will be down sharply from the peak level of the past two years but still will be high. There is likely to be little change in commercial stocks as all of the decline probably will be in CCC holdings.

Early season indications are that production of all food fats in the crop year beginning Oct. 1, 1955, will be about the same as the record quantity likely to be produced in the present crop year. Increases expected in soybeans and lard will offset reduced output of cotton oil and butter, USDA comments.

More lard and grease are expected mainly because of a prospective 5-7 percent increase in the 1955 spring pig crop compared with a year earlier.

• Degumming Superior To Usual Refining

DEGUMMING of screw pressed cottonseed oil followed by refining gives a higher yield than does the normal refining of crude oil, laboratory studies at Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, indicate.

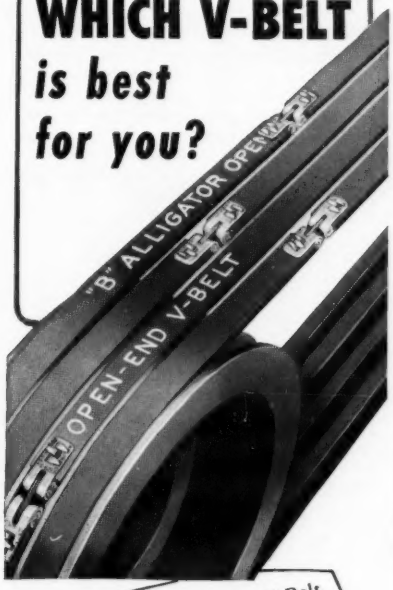
The experiments have been conducted by Dr. Benjamin D. Deacon, assistant research chemist, and A. Cecil Wamble, research engineer, both of the Station's Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory. The Station says:

"The degumming operation removes a considerable portion of the acidic substances including gossypol so that less alkali is required in refining, but the refined colors are higher than in the one step method.

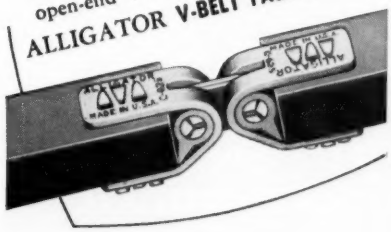
"The hydraulic oil, after degumming, contains more acetone insoluble material than the screw pressed oil and gives a much higher refining loss. The over-all recovery of refined oil is lower than results from normal refining. Better conditions for degumming this oil appear feasible. The yields of degummed and refined oils, using screw pressed oil, are higher when performed at 70° C. and with three percent of water than with 40° C. or one percent of water. The mixing time does not affect the yield significantly using periods of 15 and 60 minutes. The refined colors appear to be lower in runs using a temperature of 40° C., three percent water and mixing time of 15 minutes."

The Cotton Research Committee of Texas cooperated with the Station in sponsorship of the experiment.

WHICH V-BELT *is best for you?*



If the correct size of endless V-Belt is not readily available, or if you have to tear down machinery to install, then the best belt to use is open-end V-Belting fastened with ALLIGATOR **V-BELT FASTENERS**



★ In this way you can make up V-Belts in *any length* to fit *any drive* the fast economical way — V-Belts that perform exceptionally well.

★ In contrast to link-type belts these ALLIGATOR fastened V-Belts have just *one* strong joint . . . *stretch and follow-up maintenance are reduced to a minimum.*

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• West Texans Aiding Cotton Promotion

TO MAINTAIN the economic health of the cotton industry, domestic consumption of cotton must be increased—and it must be increased through better cotton sales promotion.

This was stated recently by West Texas Chamber of Commerce officials in calling on all local chambers of commerce to participate in promotional projects of National Cotton Week, May 9-14.

The regional chamber has pointed out that in spite of acreage controls, a surplus of 200,000 bales of cotton is expected from this year's crop.

Income to West Texas from cotton amounts to more than $400 million annually, the WTCC noted.

Local chambers of commerce have been given kits of material designed to assist in planning promotional projects during the special cotton week in May, and the West Texas Chamber has conducted two area cotton sales promotion conferences.

The first of these conferences was held in Stamford and the second in Lamesa in March. Attending, at the invitation of the WTCC, were managers of local chambers of commerce and representatives of their agriculture, trade promotion, and retail committees.

Loyan Walker of Abilene, manager of the agriculture and livestock department of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meetings and introduced John Gregg of Lubbock, representative of the National Cotton Council.

Walker asked those in attendance at the meetings, "Do we all do our share in helping sell the cotton we produce?"

Gregg outlined the four-point program for cotton sales promotion which the National Cotton Council follows.

The program is:

1. Improve the quality of cotton through research.
2. Increase sales effort.
3. Produce and process cotton more efficiently through research and education.
4. Improve public relations to develop a better understanding of the problems of the cotton industry and the economic importance of cotton to the entire nation.

The meetings were concluded with the presentation of a brief history of cotton acreage controls and a statement that controlled production is not the answer to cotton's ills.

Powder Company Dedicates New Emulsifier Plant

Atlas Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., last month dedicated its new food emulsifier plant in Memphis.

"We chose Memphis from among the many possible Southern plant sites because we were impressed by the community and its strategic access to raw materials, transportation and markets," Ralph K. Gottshall, company president, said.

The new plant, Gottshall explained, will make monoglycerides and diglycerides, which help make oil and water mix. They are used in the baking, candy, ice cream, margarine and shortening industries, as well as in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and similar products.

Robert C. Bennett is manager of the new plant.

Mrs. Tucker's **–**
a Major
Distributor of
Cottonseed Oil
PRODUCTS
Now Advertising

Via

267 Newspapers

70 TV Stations

Billboards in **110** Cities

Mrs. Tucker's Foods, INC.
A Division of Anderson, Clayton & Co.

• Cotton Advisors Ask Stronger Research

RECOMMENDATIONS to strengthen USDA's cotton research program were made by the Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its recent meeting in Washington.

Among the committee's principal recommendations for production, utilization, and marketing research are:

• **Production Research** — Expand (1) research on pink bollworm and other cotton insects; (2) research in developing, altering, and adapting equipment for the destruction of pink bollworms in seed cotton, cottonseed and gin waste at cotton gins; and (3) research on both mechanical and chemical weed control.

• **Utilization Research** — Cotton —Initiate (1) research on preparation of new textile products by replacing hydroxyl groups in cotton celulose, and (2) work to improve smoothness of cotton yarns and fabrics.

Cottonseed and Products—Expand (1) studies to determine the influence of cooking methods upon quality of cottonseed oil and meal and to develop information on a pilot-plant scale that can be translated to commercial operations, and (2) fundamental research on the chemistry of pigments in cottonseed oil to provide new knowledge to guide production of oils of higher color quality.

• **Marketing Research** — Cotton — (1) Initiate a study of the effect of certificated stocks, and trading practices related to certificated stocks, on spot cotton prices from producer to buyer (the committee said this would be valuable to all segments of the cotton industry, since the quality and amount of cotton certified for delivery against New York and New Orleans futures contracts influence the price of cotton futures and, indirectly, the price of spot cotton); and (2) assist the Census Bureau to reinstate certain statistical services to provide data on fiber content of manufactured textile products, information essential to following trends in consumption of cotton fibers.

Cottonseed and Products—(1) Undertake a consumer survey of homemakers' usage of and opinions about margarine, to provide factual information on which to build sound programs of research and to stimulate a stronger consumer demand for margarine and so provide a bigger market outlet for domestic oils; and (2) initiate a study to (a) evaluate the effect of present and proposed price support programs for cottonseed and soybeans on the market outlets for their products and (b) suggest such improvements in public policy with regard to the handling of these commodities as are indicated by the study.

In marketing service and educational work, principal recommendations were to (1) initiate a pilot project in one or more of the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to test the relationship of cotton fruiting to final yield; (2) expand studies of foreign competition—both actual and potential —which cotton is facing in its foreign markets; and (3) strengthen federal-state consumer education programs.

The committee re-elected as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, incumbents Harry B. Caldwell, master, North Carolina State Grange, Greensboro, N.C., and Harry S. Baker, president, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif. Besides Baker, committee members attending the meeting were George C. Cortright, Geo. Cortright Co., Rolling Fork, Miss.; Roy Davis, Plains Cooperative Gins, Inc., Lubbock; A. L. Durand, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Hobart, Okla.; Burris C. Jackson, Jackson & Co., Hillsboro, Texas.; J. Russell Kennedy, California Cotton Cooperative Association, Bakersfield, Calif.; Aubrey L. Lockett, Lockett Seed Co., Vernon, Texas; W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S.C.; C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, Athens; and John H. Todd, National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, Memphis. Robert E. Stevenson of the Agricultural Research Service is executive secretary of the committee.

North Carolina Commercial Feed Sales Rise in 1954

Tonnage of commercial feed sold in North Carolina in 1954 was 1,106,407 tons, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture reports. This compares with 1,006,927 in 1953.

Cottonseed meal volume was 38,825 in 1954 and 43,103 tons in 1953. Soybean meal sales of 9,567 in 1954 compared with 5,720 tons in 1953, and 194 tons of peanut meal were sold last year against 558 in 1953.

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Use BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!
2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"
BELTON BAGGING CO.
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How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production
Low Voltage Flap Control Faithfully Operates New Statifier
As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt release the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.
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Uniform Penetration With MOYST Agent
Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water"... 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.
The mist control systems operate by a 24-volt unit which complies with NEC requirements. 100-gal. tank is of heavy, 18-gauge, galvanized steel. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel.
Available in 4 Automatically Controlled Models
KEMGAS COMPANY
P. O. Box 5007
POrter 2-2894 Lubbock, Texas

• Crushers Will Hear Louisiana Leader

DR. J. NORMAN EFFERSON, Baton Rouge, director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, will be a featured speaker at the annual convention of National Cottonseed Products Association. The

J. NORMAN EFFERSON

convention will be held May 23-24 at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, and will be preceded by meetings of the rules committee and other committees on May 20-21.

A native of East Baton Rouge Parish in Louisiana, Doctor Efferson graduated from Louisiana State University in 1934 with the highest scholastic average in his class. Before becoming director of the station in 1954, he had held positions with Cornell University and USDA, as well as others.

Doctor Efferson is the author of five books on economic subjects and more than 60 research publications and articles. He has held traveling scholarships to study agricultural conditions in Europe and has made surveys in Africa, Asia, Central and South America.

• New Members Added To Group's Roster

Additional firms that have paid their 1955 membership dues in the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association have been announced by H. B. Adams of Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

They include the following:

Butters Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Carver Cotton Gin Co., Dallas.

General Industrial Supply Corp., Fort Worth, Texas.

Gulf Oil Corp, Houston.

Kenneth Whitlock Welding Contractor, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Link Belt Co., Houston.

Sumner Co., Columbia, S.C.

Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill.

The Texas Co., Dallas.

U.S. Electrical Motors Service, Dallas.

An earlier list was published in the March 12 issue of The Press.

• Garbed Lambs Gambol On New Mexico Green

TAKING to their lot in life like perfect lambs, the sheep of New Mexico are sporting spring overcoats this season.

But the purpose behind the extra covering is more market-wise than fashion-conscious. The aim is dirt-free wool that will make shearing easier and quicker.

In the case of some sheep, the jacket of 10-ounce duck has been shrugged off in favor of a plastic coating sprayed on the tips of the wool fibers. The latter process is being attempted in the Roswell area by Dr. H. H. LeVeen, says New Mexico Experiment Station.

The plastic is sprayed in an extremely glutinous state at 40 pounds or more of pressure and forms a web-like coating over the fiber tips on the back and sides of the sheep. The plastic is soluble in alkaloid solutions but is not affected by rain or snow.

Use of jackets is expected to improve the appearance of wool and minimize its brushing. The jackets afford some protection during unseasonable weather, which lowers death loss among older ewes. But one of the main disadvantages comes in the wear and tear on jackets in rough pastures.

Economic returns to pay for jackets and sprayings are expected to come from lowered shipping costs and a saving on grading cost.

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Muskogee, Oklahoma

STOP GIN FIRES with ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

Tramp iron (stray metal) is the ginner's greatest enemy. It damages expensive equipment, causes down-time, reduces production. But its biggest threat is that it is often the cause of costly gin fires. In fact, a recent survey by Factory Mutual Insurance engineers showed that *tramp iron was responsible for 79% of all fires in opener and picker rooms!*

You can prevent gin fires by installing Eriez Permanent Non-Electric (Alnico V) magnets. And you'll increase production . . . reduce downtime . . . save on equipment repair. Eriez magnets are so efficient at removing tramp iron that they are heartily endorsed by insurance companies and *result in lowered premium rates for their user.*

ERIEZ

All Eriez magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They operate without any wires or attachments; are quickly installed on new or existing equipment. There is no operating cost — first cost is the last. Magnetic power is guaranteed indefinitely.

Eriez representatives are located throughout the cotton belt. For free bulletin on Eriez magnets for ginning uses, write to Eriez Manufacturing Company, 78R Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

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BRANCHES: Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Ark., Jackson and Leland, Miss., Cairo, Ill., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Decatur, Ala.

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America's choice for salads... Stir-N-Roll pastry, biscuits, Chiffon cakes, frying and popcorn.

Snowdrift

No other shortening at any price is so creamy, so digestible and so light.

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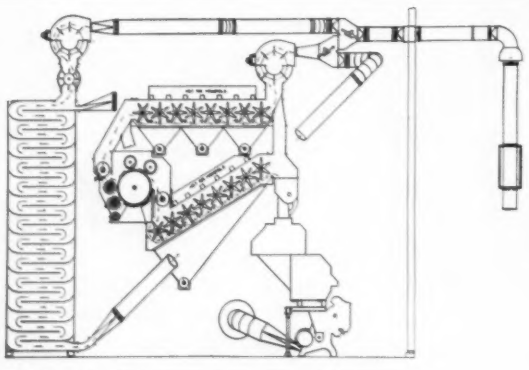

Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screen. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

If your gin stands and feeder extractors are in good condition, all that is needed to bring your gin plant up to date is this modern STACY cotton conditioning system.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

Tri-States Superintendents Hold Regional Meeting

B. C. Lundy, superintendent, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., led the discussion of plans for the annual convention of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendants' Association, to be held June

B. C. LUNDY

7-9 at Biloxi, at a regional meeting of the Association April 2 in Jackson, Miss.

J. C. Sisson, Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., Jackson, discussed screw press and Expeller operation, and T. H. Harper, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, spoke. E. A. Gaulding of Buckeye led an open forum discussion.

Frank A. Miller, Winona, Miss., Screw Conveyor Corp., showed a film on materials handling.

James D. Arrington was guest speaker at a banquet that night.

• USDA Studies Show Mortgage Decrease

ONLY about 3 out of 10 farms in the United States are saddled with mortgages, and most of these are mortgaged for only a small part of their value, according to a study by USDA's farm finance economists.

The study also shows that the mortgage load is heaviest on smaller farms. In other words, the larger and more valuable of the mortgaged farms are apt to have smaller debts relative to their value than the mortgaged farms with less acreage and lower value. These trends are based on a recently completed study of farms mortgaged in 1950. The general picture probably has changed little since then. Values, of course, include both land and buildings.

It seems likely that the larger and more valuable farms, although their initial mortgages may be larger, are able to retire debt more rapidly under generally prosperous conditions such as we had in the years from 1940 to 1950. Smaller and less valuable farms usually can be purchased at a lower dollar-and-cents price and, of course, with smaller mortgages. But mortgages on the smaller farms probably are paid off more slowly, and they remain higher relative to the value of the farm.

CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18

• April 17-20—American Oil Chemists' Society annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Mrs. Lucy Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 17-18 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis.

• June 2-3-4—American Cotton Congress. Harlingen, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro.

• June 5-6-7 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association-North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association.

• June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 13-14—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer, Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M.

• June 13-16 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 15-16-17—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write P. O. Box 1757, 890 Milner Building, Jackson.

• June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• Aug. 29-30-31—National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association combined conventions. Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati. George M. Strayer, Strayer Farms, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, American Association; R. G. Houghtlin, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president, National Processors.

• Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

McKelvey Offers $167,500 For Compress at Sudan

An offer by J. W. McKelvey of Harlingen, Texas, of $167,500 for the cotton compress properties of O. L. Shannon of Sudan has been tentatively accepted by the referee in bankruptcy for the U.S. Federal District Court at Lubbock. McKelvey also offered to assume an $84,000 lien against the compress sprinkler system and to assume all ad valorem taxes on the property, located at Sudan.

Mills and Fleming, Muleshoe ginning partnership, offered $150,000 for the compress property and gave notice of appeal from the referee's tentative acceptance of the McKelvey offer.

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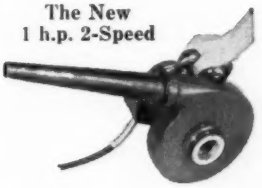
1 h.p. 2-Speed



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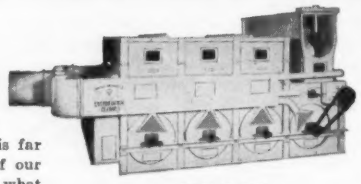

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1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
2. **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING** — Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.
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4. **LOOKS GOOD LONGER** — Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

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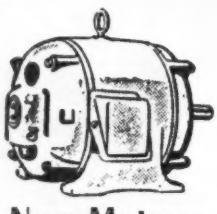

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laugh it off

"Can I turn off the hall light?" he asked her.

"You may," she replied.

"Can I turn off the ceiling lights?" he continued.

"Sure, James."

"Can I turn off the bridge lamp?" he asked.

"Why yes, Jimmy," she assured him.

"Now that it's dark in here, can I ask you a question?"

"Yes, my dear," she assured him, panting a little.

"Do you think this luminous necktie is worth two bucks?"

• • •

You can tell how a bald-headed man gets along with the ladies if you will observe the extent of his baldness. Those bald on the back of the head are pleasing to the ladies; the hair has been massaged away by the loving arms encircling his head to draw him nearer. On the other hand, those bald on the front or forehead are not so fortunate; usually it comes about from being forcibly pushed away so often.

• • •

Then there's the sad, sad story of the sweet, innocent little country lass who lived her life in a very methodic routine. Five days of the week she engaged in the back-breaking toil about the farm. On Saturday she journeyed to the city to sow her wild oats. And on Sunday she spent the entire day in devout prayer for a crop failure.

• • •

Two Irishmen, meeting one day, were discussing local news.

"Do you know Jim Skelly?" asked Pat.

"Faith," said Mike, "an' I do."

"Well," said Pat, "he has had his appendix taken away from him."

"Ye don't say so!" said Mike. "Well, it serves him right. He should have had it in his wife's name."

• • •

Father: "Do you think you could support my daughter if you married her?"
Suitor: "Yes, sir."
Father: "Have you ever seen her eat?"
Suitor: "Certainly, sir."
Father: "Have you ever seen her eat when no one was watching?"

• • •

Clancy came home from church on Sunday, and upon checking over the cash in his pockets, yelled to his wife, Maggie, and said: "I've made a terrible mistake. I put a five dollar bill in the church collection, thinking it was a one."

Grabbing his hat he started for the door. "I'll go and ask Father Murphy to give it back to me," he shouted.

His faithful better half followed and comforted him. "Don't do it, Clancy," she said. "You gave it for a good cause, so now t'ell wit it."

• • •

Two fellows stopped on the street to pass the time of day. "How's things at home?" inquired one.

"Well, replied the other, "the old woman ain't talking to me, and I ain't in no mood to interrupt her."

• • •

"I'd ask you for this dance,"said the sailor, "but all the cars are occupied."

• • •

Joe—"When a man is faced with two evils, what is usually the best choice?"
Tim—"It's hard to say; but I've noticed most of 'em pick the blonde."

MURRAY

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We can vouch for the quality and dependability of the products distributed through our INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, because we have used a large precentage of these products in our own factories, and KNOW the performance that can be expected from these products. We do not have to depend on say-so, we know-so.

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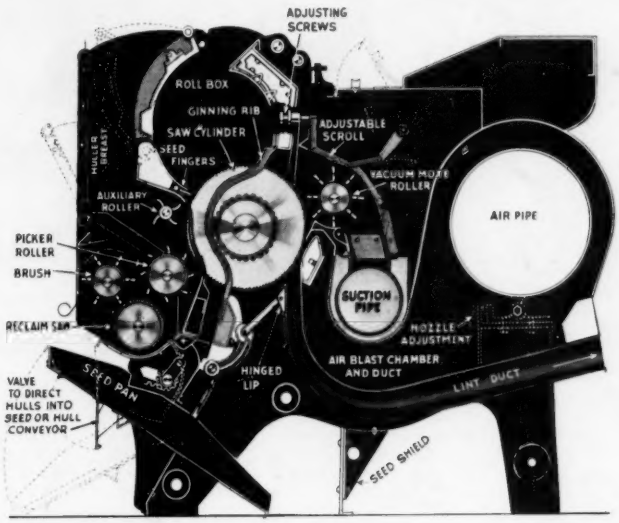

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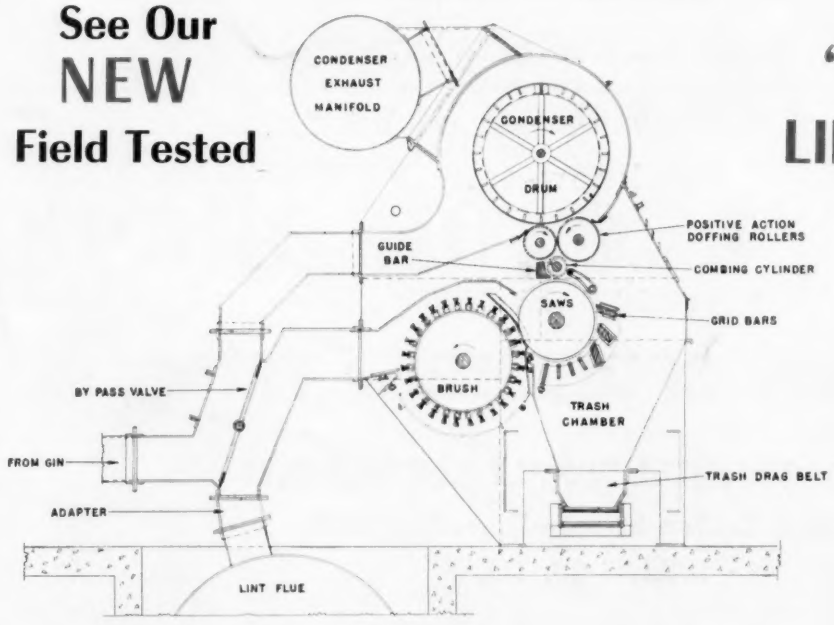

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